

Major advances made in Londo

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — On Friday morning last week — in the open air with the clouds blowing overhead but, fortunately, no rain falling — two important steps forward were taken in Britain's relations with the Arab world.

One was the beginning of the Arab League delegation's visit to London, an event much postponed and agonized over since the delegation visited Washington, Paris, Moscow and Peking last autumn. The other step forward was that for the first time ever a British Prime Minister met, and was fully briefed on the Palestinian case, by a member of the Palestine National Council.

The visit began officially with the delegation's leader, His Majesty King Hussein, reviewing a guard of honour of the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, while the band played music by Mozart. It was a dignified and fitting way for the British government to honour the King and the delegation, and also to demonstrate its intention to bring to an end an unfortunate episode in Anglo-Arab relations.

After the ceremony the prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher, shook hands with all the members of the delegation, including the Palestinian representative, Prof. Walid Al-Khalidi, a tall and impressive figure in the group. Then the Arab leaders and the British ministers walked across the parade ground to Number Ten Downing Street, where they began serious talks on the Middle East. Later they had lunch and then went to Buckingham Palace, where all members of the



His Majesty King Hussein addresses a London press conference on the Arab League team's talks (AP wirephoto)

delegation were received by the queen.

At a news conference on Saturday, King Hussein said that the mission to London had been a success, and that Anglo-Arab relations were once again as they should have been. The point was taken up by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who said that the meeting had taken place in a good atmosphere.

As well as long expositions of their respective cases by King Hussein and Mrs. Thatcher, there was also a detailed exposition of the Palestinian case by Prof. Al-Khalidi. Officials said later that they could not recall a previous occasion when

the prime minister had heard directly from a Palestinian the arguments for a state being formed in the West Bank and Gaza.

So, despite the fact that in the end Mrs. Thatcher did not meet an actual member of the PLO, she did hear the Palestinian case in full. And relations between Britain and the Arab world were restored to good health. This may indeed be followed by a restatement of Mr. Pym's visit to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, which was to have taken place in January.

Over the weekend, Mr. Pym held separate talks with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Morocco. All of this is most satisfactory to both sides, and probably more than either could have expected when the crisis over the Arab League visit first blew up in December.

But the significance of the visit has changed since then. It now had a new importance, coming as it did after the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers, and near to the end of the time in which President Reagan's peace plan has any reasonable chance of success. So it has to be asked whether the mission to London achieved anything more than a restoration of good Anglo-Arab relations. Did it, indeed, improve the chances of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East where, in the words of King Hussein, conditions are extremely grave and where the position in the occupied territories is extremely dangerous?

Non-starter

The answer to these questions is, I think, yes — but only up to a point. The major obstacle to peace is, as everyone acknowledges, Israeli intransigence — and the Israelis were in no way convinced by the London talks. The major question

in everyone's minds was whether the States could influence Israel to take steps which could make a new peace round possible.

Mr. Pym voiced this feeling when he said the Israelis had shown themselves reluctant to withdraw from Lebanon and were pursuing a policy on the West Bank which was quite different from the Reagan Plan apart from other actions. Without these issues being laid to rest, the King has made this plan to the Arabs.

Thus there was great importance attached to the meeting in London on Saturday between King and Mr. Philip Habib, the American East negotiator, who was on his way to endeavour to get the talks about a withdrawal from Lebanon moving.

The other point which emerged from the London meeting was that Britain is now prepared to use its full influence to get the peace moving. After meeting the Arab leaders, Mr. Pym went on Monday to a meeting of the European Community in Brussels, where he said that on several occasions he had made strong representations to the Council to try to persuade Israel to stop its policy of settlements.

In Britain's view, therefore, the talks have already played their part by their stated moves, at the Pym summit and since. There is special appreciation of the confidence put in by both King Hussein and Mr. Pym. It is now up to all nations in the West — their European partners and the United States — to bring the maximum influence to bear on Israel.

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Israel makes 41 arrests on Land Day

By Star Staff Writer
with agency dispatches

AMMAN—Scattered violent demonstrations erupted in Israel and the occupied Arab territories on Wednesday as Palestinians marked the Day of the Land, commemorating the 1976 killings of Arabs in a land dispute.

The military command and police spokesmen described the Land Day observances as more orderly than in past years, but the totals of injuries and arrests were virtually identical to last year's.

Authorities counted 41 Arabs arrested and 13 persons, including three tourists, were injured in stone-throwing incidents.

In Amman, meanwhile, a rally was held in Al-Husseini Youth City in solidarity with the Arabs of occupied Palestine. A large number of people attended, including senior government officials, cabinet ministers and National Consultative Council members.

Among those speaking at the Amman rally were Izzat Al-Khatib, Mohammad Faris Ramadan, Dr. Abdul-Razzaq Tubehshat, Abdul-Rahim Omar, Muqbil Al-Momni, Nizar Jandaneh, Haidi Al-Bashir, Dr. Sulaiman Arabiyat and Mohammad Al-Khreislan.

Demonstrations also took place in Lebanon.

The central rally of Land Day was held in the Galilee town of Sakhine. Some 10,000 people congregated in the town square after a march from the nearby villages of Arabs and Deir Hanna.

Members of the local council kept the crowd in order and the police did not intervene to pull down Palestinian flags that were hoisted from poles and houses.

Slogans behind the speakers' podium included "No Confiscation, No Annexation" and "Development Yes, Judaisation No." The marches chanted "Palestine from Sakhine to Beirut, One Land, One People, One Nation."

In Beirut, the Lebanese army dispersed several hundred Palestinian demonstrators and nine were arrested, police and army spokesmen said.

A Lebanese army spokesman said some of those who were detained for disorderly conduct were released, but declined to give numbers.

Witnesses said demonstrators were marking the Day of the Land. An Italian officer of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force who watched the demonstration said about 100 people marched through the streets on the outskirts of the Bourj Al-Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp. He said the crowd later grew to 600 before the army broke it up an hour after the protest began.

Slogans saying "Land Day — PLO" were written on the walls in the area.

Qaddoumi stresses firm stand on Palestine rights

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organization insists on having a full role in the international efforts for peace, and also insists that Palestinian representation at these efforts not be abused, says PLO Political Department Chief Farouq Qaddoumi. Mr. Qaddoumi told The Star, "We refuse to let some others represent the PLO."

"After the meeting of the Palestine National Council, we of the PLO believe that peace in the Middle East area cannot be achieved without the Palestinians receiving their full national rights to their state, their right to self-determination, and the return of the refugees to their lands."

Mr. Qaddoumi was speaking shortly before his departure after a two-day visit to Jordan. He had been expected to attend Palestinian-Jordanian talks which have been postponed indefinitely. He told The Star that he was here to discuss bilateral relations and new developments in the Middle East, as well as to strengthen Arab solidarity in the face of new challenges.

The bases for any peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis are known to the world, he said. These are an independent Palestinian state on the right of the people of Palestine to return to their homes from which they have been uprooted and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Farouq Qaddoumi

The framework of such a peace, he continued, is the United Nations.

Asked about the PLO position on UN Security Council Resolution 242, Mr. Qaddoumi said that it was not accepted by the PLO. The Palestine National Council (PNC) had rejected it as an adequate basis for a permanent solution. "In our opinion, the Reagan Initiative cannot be considered as a sound basis for any just political settlement in the Middle East," he added. A decision on this matter was taken at the last session of the PNC.

Continued on page 4

INSIDE

Prominent Palestinians and Jordanians give The Star their views on the Day of the Land: Star Centrepiece, pages 12-13

Also, EEC Spring Festival kicks off, page 3; Jordanian firms prepare for Barcelona fair, page 5; Star London correspondent looks at the European monetary reshuffle, page 6; Israel's dependence on the US is detailed, page 9; Star correspondent looks at the GCC's dynamics, page 10; American expert tells how to get into US colleges.



King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos view modern equipment at the Queen Alia Heart Institute. To the King's right is Maj. Gen. Dr. Daoud Hanania (Petra Photo)

King, Sultan perform twin hospital opening

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos of Oman performed dual opening ceremonies of ultra-modern medical facilities at the King Hussein Medical Centre on Wednesday. The King opened the Farah Royal Jordanian Rehabilitation Centre, and the Sultan the JD 7 million Queen Alia Heart Institute.

functions of the two centres. Later, the guests toured the two centres, and observed two open-heart operations being performed.

Unique heart centre

The Queen Alia Heart Institute was built through a generous donation of Sultan Qaboos. Although officially inaugurated only yesterday, it has been in full use since 17 March 1982. The 100-bed hospital has already received 12,000 outpatients, 1,883 admissions, and has seen 608 operations performed. Of these, 498 were open heart operations, which include congenital cases, valves replacements and mitral bypasses.

One of the most modern cardiac centres in the world, it is unique in the Middle East and receives all Jordanian civilian cases as well as patients referred by the ministries of health of several Arab countries, who have special agreements with the centre. There are four operating theatres, two with observation domes.

The administrators of the institute say that their gross mortality rate is only 5.2 per cent, their net 3.6 per cent and post-operative mortality is set at 4.2 per cent. These figures, well within the

Continued on page 24

Beirut court gives camp land back to its owner

BEIRUT (AP) — The Higher Civil Court has ruled that the Lebanese government must evacuate inhabitants of the Alieh-Alieh Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon within six months or pay the Lebanese owner of the land nearly \$90,000 the independent daily An-Nahar newspaper reported on Wednesday.

The newspaper said the verdict was pronounced Tuesday in favour of Lebanese proprietor who sued the government for taking his 56,767-square-kilometre land and giving it to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which in turn settled some 2,347 Palestinian refugees in what is now known as the Alieh-Alieh camp, located on a hill overlooking the southern Lebanese coastal city of Sidon 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

The court ruled that unless the inhabitants were evacuated within six months, the Lebanese government will pay the landowner the equivalent of \$90,000 plus an annual sum of 90 cents for each square kilometre until the full evacuation of all the camps inhabitants is completed, and the land is returned to its owner, according to An-Nahar. The paper identified the proprietor as Viatia Hanna Wakim.

The report was confirmed by court officials on Wednesday. The officials, who requested anonymity, said the case was the first of its kind in Lebanon.

EEC Spring Festival takes off on Sunday



Jean Jankis

Continued from page 1

Six other musical groups are scheduled. The Langenhagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra of West Germany will play from 3-6 April; British rock group Magna Carta—in a return performance—on the sixth and seventh; prize-winning French pianist Erik Berchoi on the eighth and 11th, and Italian guitar virtuoso Maestro Gasbaroni on 9 and 10 April.

Two jazz concerts are planned, by Italy's Gaslini Octet and Frey-Tiepold-Guriu of West Germany—the former on 16 and 17 April and the latter on 21 April. A rousing, energetic performance is promised by Greece's Parthenon Folk Troupe, from 12-14 April; and excellent family entertainment by the Northern Black Light Theatre from the UK, from 18-20 April. Cinema connoisseurs can see Luciano Visconti's "L'innocente" on 19 and 20 April.

Most of these events are scheduled for the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman, but further details as to location, timing and ticket prices can be obtained from the EEC Delegation on 668191, or at the embassies of the various countries represented. Tickets are also on sale at selected hotels and bookstores.

Every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., at the Royal Cultural Centre, fascinating exhibitions will be on display. An EEC Commission exhibition explains co-operation between Jordan and the communities; a British one contains facsimiles

of ancient Qur'ans and bindings, and France has sent a collection of the works of contemporary artists. But perhaps the most fascinating will be an Italian exhibition of working models based on Leonardo da Vinci's "engineering" sketches, and the German National Museum's presentation of "Treasures of Astronomy", showing how Arabs influenced the discoveries of medieval Europe.

The latter exhibition, a 41-piece collection, is considered especially notable. The collection, on its first trip outside Germany, is priceless and has been insured at DM 10 million.

Accompanying the German exhibition are Mrs. Karin Holzamer, from the Nuremberg museum's graphic section, and Dr. Johannes Willers, curator of its department of arms, armour and scientific instruments.

Mrs. Holzamer told The Star that two astrolabes, which are among the museum's most outstanding exhibits, were chosen to be shown as something that could bring the German and Jordanian peoples together.

Dr. Willers said the astrolabe, an Arab invention, is a model of the cosmos which if cut across the equator, figuratively speaking, would reflect on a plane surface the position of the earth and the stars. There are only 15 known original astrolabes made before AD 1300. The museum has two of them, and sent both with this exhibition.

They are made of brass inlaid with silver. The first was made in Saragossa, Spain, by Ahmad ben Mohammad Al-Naqash, in the year of the Hijra 472, (AD-1079/80), and is the oldest preserved astrolabe. It was given to the museum in the late 19th century, by a patron who had bought it in a Rome antique market.

The second one was made in Hama, Syria in Hijra 698 (AD 1298/99), by Al-Sahl Al-Astrulabi, Al-Nisabouri. It was used by the father of modern astronomy, Regiomontanus, who lived and worked in Nuremberg and must have acquired it during his travels in Italy in 1490.

Dr. Willers said that this instrument is a symbol of the common roots of the Middle East and Europe. It was made for an Arab ruler, King Al-Mudhafar Taqi Al-Din, and was later used by the father of European astronomy, Mrs. Holzamer added that instruments like this were used until the 18th century.



Ernst Mueller with the Langenhagen Orchestra

Famous German brass band offers a wide range of wares

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—Jordan, which got a taste of German musical virtuosity with the visit of the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra last year, will be treated to another angle of Germany's musical repute during the EEC Spring Festival.

Those of us who know of but have not heard the famous German "oom-pa-pa" brass band sound will get the chance to correct that deficiency when the Langenhagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra performs. But this is not an ensemble limited to the traditional beer-hall sound; the Langenhagens apply their horns and reeds to compositions from almost every musical genre.

The world-famous Langenhagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra, whose 58 musicians will introduce Jordan to the sound of German brass for the first time, will start their visit with a concert at the Roman Theatre in Jerash at 3:30 p.m. This concert will constitute a 60-minute "introduc-

tion" to the orchestra's broad repertoire which ranges from classical music to old German jazz.

After that introduction, the orchestra will play a Gala Concert at the Royal Cultural Centre April at 8 p.m. Two more concerts will be one of them with the same programme as the Gala concert.

The Langenhagen orchestra, founded in 1848 and led by Music Director Ernst Mueller, has travelled to Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, the United States, Brazil, the Soviet Union and Australia. The band has recorded 130 albums which are popular in Germany.

In 4 April Gala Concert, the Langenhagen orchestra will play, among others, classical operas, operetta pieces and famous German songs. In the last concert the orchestra will perform in the Roman Theatre in Jerash at 3:30 p.m. This concert will constitute a 60-minute "introduc-

jordan

DLDNA plans three-month book fiesta

AMMAN — The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) is planning a busy series of activities during the next three months to mark the occasion of National Book Week.

National Book Week starts on 1 April. DLDNA Director-General Ahmad Shakkas told The Star. The activities planned mostly comprise book exhibitions in various parts of the country.

The programme for April includes:

- April 2-7: Exhibition of Jordanian books, at Yarmouk University
- April 4-11: Exhibition of historical photographs
- April 9-15: Arabic book exhibition
- April 14: Opening of the Wadi Musa public library
- April 20: Awards ceremony for winners of reading contests, in co-operation with the Al-Azra public library project
- April 26: Jordanian book exhibition at Jerash Municipality
- April 28-31: Exhibition of intellectual social production in co-operation with the College of Social Services

Society president chairs Geneva meeting

Red Crescent takes new steps

By Hamdan Abu Haj
Special to the Star

AMMAN — The Jordan National Red Crescent Society will soon build a mother and child-care centre in Karak, and is to mount a widespread programme of first-aid training, according to Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura.

Dr. Abu Qoura, speaking of the society's future plans, said it hoped to train enough people that at least one member of every household would be able to administer first aid. The society will also continue to maintain contacts, through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to try to give aid to the civilian people of the occupied Arab territories.

Dr. Abu Qoura, who chairs the standing committee of the ICRC, spoke to The Star on his return last week from presiding over committee meetings in Geneva. He said the meeting had been held because of the need to amend the Red Cross charter of 1922, taking into account new humanitarian laws around the world and new developments affecting the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The recent meeting also set the agenda for the scheduled October meeting of the Red Cross' general assembly in Geneva. One of the main agenda items is a conference to deal with the theme "The

Red Cross and Peace". Dr. Abu Qoura said. This conference will be held in one of the Scandinavian countries in 1984.

The Arab group at the meeting submitted a number of proposed amendments to the charter. They dealt with procedural matters and the upgrading of the Red Cross offices in Geneva, and its relationship with national societies around the world.

Dr. Abu Qoura took pains to distinguish between the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The former "is a Swiss organization to control and supervise the application and implementation of the Geneva Conventions," he said. Its purpose is to give aid and succour to the victims of conflict, both civil and international.

The league, on the other hand, is a confederation of national societies. Its activities are carried out mostly in peacetime, and particularly in the event of natural disaster.

The two organizations need to co-ordinate and have written agreements in order to help humanity in the best manner. The last agreement was signed in 1969, and developments since then, including new responsibilities for the national societies and the league, necessitate its amendment.

"Our national Committee of the Red Crescent was established in 1948 and recognised by the International Committee of the Red Cross," Dr. Abu Qoura said. The league recognised it in 1950, and it became a member of the International Red Crescent.

"We follow the general situation in the occupied Arab territories through the ICRC delegates for the protection of the civilian population there. Regionally, we have hospitals throughout the country, outpatient clinics, orphanages, training centres for sewing, typing and first aid. At certain times, we distribute foodstuffs, clothing and carry out relief operations for needy people.

"On the Arab level, the Jordan National Red



Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura

Crescent was the originator of the idea of the Secretariat of Arab Crescent Societies.

Internationally, the Jordanian committee was responsible for the ICRC's acceptance of Red Crescent society decisions on an equal basis, and for the adoption of Arabic as one of its working languages.

At the Geneva meeting, Dr. Abu Qoura said, he met Abdul Ghani Ashi, secretary general of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies. He said they discussed mainly the needs of the victims of last winter's earthquake in the Ghazal region of North Yemen.

"We discussed, also, the requirements of Lebanese and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and ways of coping with both natural disasters, aircraft accidents and war in the Arab world.

"We discussed in detail the volume of aid required by Arab member states in the event of such catastrophes, and ways of making this aid available quickly to the victims," Dr. Abu Qoura said.

EEC Spring Festival opens

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The month-long Spring Festival of the European Economic Community (EEC) was formally inaugurated at the Royal Cultural Centre on Sunday evening. The ceremony marked the beginning of a cultural extravaganza put on by EEC countries to emphasise their ties with Jordan and the Arab world, in artistic and social as well as economic and political fields.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan addressed the opening ceremony of the festival, which is held under his patronage, stressing Euro-Arab co-operation and joint moves to solve the Middle East problem.

Prince Hassan emphasised Jordan's role in enhancing Euro-Arab understanding, the most distinctive feature of which has been "a mutual awareness of common, basic interests which require strengthening and cementing of friendship and co-operation."

But he stressed that the Palestinian problem requires more "effort and initiative on the European side, particularly in view of the positive peaceful move on the part of the Arab view of the positive peaceful move on the part of the Arab countries as expressed in the Fez summit resolutions."

The Prince said that economic co-operation constitutes one of the most effective features of co-operation between Jordan and the countries of the EEC, citing the Al-Mashreq agreement between them, followed by the financial aid from the European countries to Jordan which has contributed to important development projects in this country. He mentioned the role of European companies in the development plans, and the scientific co-operation between Jordanian and European institutions.

The common roots of the Arab and European civilizations constitute the basis for the establishment of equal and positive relations, he said, stressing the necessity of "removing the distorted impressions and images of the Arabs that are prevalent in Europe and which have often been enhanced by certain political wishes and tendencies."

The Prince felt that a formula of fruitful co-operation could be arrived at by "drawing on Jordanian skills and European technology, and the potential of the large neighbouring markets."

Prince Hassan concluded by saying that the Europeans "must realize that the peace or absence of peace in the Middle East has a direct bearing on peace and stability in Europe."

The inauguration ceremonies were opened with a welcoming speech by EEC Commission Delegate to Jordan Thomas O'Sullivan, and by Mr. Lorenzo Natali, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities.

Prince Hassan was shown around exhibits at the cultural centre by the ambassador of each exhibiting country, accompanied by the European ambassadors to Jordan, the EEC delegation staff and Minister of Culture and Youth Mar'an Abu Nowar. The exhibit of "Jordan and the European Community" in particular was interesting, as it highlighted the various aspects of actual co-operation between Jordan and the EEC.

Mediterranean region. He said he was here for the inauguration of the Spring Festival, which is to focus on the relations between the Community and the Arab World, particularly Jordan. It is hoped that all the events of the festival will strengthen ties between the EEC and Jordan, culturally as well as economically.

Mr. Natali said he had met Crown Prince Hassan and various Jordanian ministers and officials, and was satisfied with the result of the two financial protocols signed with Jordan. He discussed the possibilities of relations after Spain and Portugal join the EEC, which they are expected to do soon.

Concerning the Venice Declaration and the Community statement of 22 March 1983, The Star asked Mr. Natali to define Palestinian self-determination, as used in the context of the pronouncements. Mr. Natali replied that it was "the ability of people to decide their own future." This, he said, was made clear in the last declaration, giving the Palestinians the right to self-de-

termination "and all that it means." He added that the EEC supported the Reagan initiative, but that certain important aspects of the Fez Plan must be stressed. "It is time to go beyond declarations and start practical steps towards peace," he said. He added that the Reagan and Fez plans provide the basis for peace in the area.

Mr. Natali said that there is a need for a coherent set of actions in diplomatic form to exert pressure on Israel, to stop settlement activity which he claimed is being done by EEC support given to the peace initiatives, and to United Nations resolutions. He added that the EEC position was quite clear, that Israeli settlements are contrary to international law and are a major obstacle to peace.

In reply to a question on whether the EEC would exert economic pressure on Israel, Mr. Natali said that this matter will have to be examined sooner or later. But diplomatic moves must be made first. "If that does not work, then we must not let it remain a dead letter,"

• HIS MAJESTY King Hussein sent a cable to Greek President Constantine Karamanlis congratulating him on the independence day of Greece.

• HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Crown Prince Hassan received in his office EEC Commission Vice-President Lorenzo Natali and the accompanying delegation. A review of Jordanian relations with the EEC countries was conducted.

• JORDAN is to prepare a study and propose a working plan to combat desertification, with the aid of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). A visiting UNEP delegation this week agreed with Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment Minister Hassan Al-Montairi to oversee the Jordanian plan. Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature Chairman Anis Mousasher had earlier received the delegation. The society prepared an itinerary for the visiting delegation to visit the nature reserves of the Society.

• A SEMINAR of deans of Arab colleges of medicine was held this week at the University of Jordan Faculty of Medicine. University President Abdul-Salam Al-Matalli, in an opening speech, said that the university had brought up for discussion the relation between the producer and the consumer — that is the college of medicine and the health service that employs doctors. Dr. Majali enumerated the reasons that doctors refrain from working in the "badia" or rural areas, and indicated that the university has rendered great care to sciences and humanities studies at the Faculty of Medicine. The philosophy of medical learning is to concentrate on quality not quantity, he said.

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jordan Jerusalem panel head predicts attacks

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Special to the Star

Further Israeli attacks against Muslim Holy shrines in the occupied territories can be expected, according to Mr. Fayed Jaber, Secretary-General of the Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs. Mr. Jaber told the Star that the only way to prevent Zionist attempts to erase the Muslim presence in Palestine is through a unified Arab and Muslim stance.

When asked about the Arab and Islamic reaction against the Israeli attempt to settle in the Al-Aqsa Mosque Mr. Jaber said that, "In the absence of the Arab and Muslim forces, there is no way to redress the crime, except presenting the issue to international

committees, such as UN Security Council, Unesco, and other international committees."

"But these establishments had proved their weakness and disability to stop the Israeli terrorist attacks. The responsibilities of these committees only end in denouncements and accusations." He went on to say that the only way to stop Israeli through a united Arab and Muslim front. "All denouncements, portends, and criticism are worthless," he said. "The Arab and Muslim World should much of the responsibility for halting Zionist aggression against Jerusalem."

Referring to local reaction, Mr. Jaber said that it is a must to go on praising the resistance in the occupied land either

anally or morally in all aspects. It is necessary for the Arab States to keep on contributing funds to aid the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

"We ought to use all kinds of mass media to present our issue to various international committees and to inform people know about the situation."

Commenting on the main goals of Israel, Mr. Jaber said that, "right from the beginning of the occupation of Jerusalem, the Zionists tried on the governmental and religious levels to implement their goals by declaring that they want to rebuild their ancient temple."

According to Mr. Jaber, many attempts to take over the Al-Aqsa mosque have been made, either by entering Al-Aqsa Mosque to pray in it, or to kill the prayers in it, or by the continuous attempts by Jewish extremists to penetrate the foundations of Al-Aqsa and Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

"That last horrible action is a link in a chain. Some of regular Israeli soldiers and a group of religious extremists took part in the incursion against the shrine. This means apparently that it is planned by the Israeli government."

On further Israeli steps, Mr. Jaber said that this recent attempt is only a preface for a larger and worse catastrophe. "The Israeli government is now in accustomed to the Arab response against their repeated practices on our holy places. It is not far away if we wake up one day to listen to the radio or read the newspapers that Jews have barricaded the Al-Aqsa Mosque, or sabotaged it or that they have built a settlement in it."

"But anyhow, I feel that there must come a day in which we must restore Jerusalem and other occupied lands. The Arab and Muslims are able to do it, and sooner or later it will occur."

'No one could take the place of the PLO'

Continued from page 1

On the other hand, the Fez Peace Plan was adopted at the Arab summit as a sound base for any possible solution.

Asked about his talks with Jordanian officials, Mr. Qaddoumi said that they were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding of the responsibilities borne by both parties. "There is no doubt that we feel a great responsibility at this time and this necessitates complete co-ordination between us in order to reach a joint understanding on the matters which were discussed," he said.

The Jordanian side highly appreciated these ideas, and "we, on our part, appreciate the great concern shown by our (Jordanian) brothers to regain the land and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

He added that there were no problems between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides. "The real problem is between us and the United States of America, which is trying by every means available to force us to give up part of our rights."

Asked whether the PLO may change its position regarding peace negotiations, Mr. Qaddoumi said that it is the US which should change its position. But he saw little chance of this happening as the US is still falling short of the minimum that the Palestinians will accept.

Regarding the visit of Chairman Arafat, Mr. Qaddoumi said that he will be coming to Jordan to follow up on the discussions at the highest level.

He also confirmed that the seven-member Arab League committee emanating from the summit will be meeting in Rabat on 3 April.

Mr. Qaddoumi left for Damascus on Tuesday morning. He said he will probably be returning to join Mr. Arafat when he comes to Amman.

Stability begins

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THE LAST month's movement in the market indicates the beginning of stability. The ad created by the banks sector is fading away, despite the fact that this sector is still taking the lead in the handling. Meanwhile, the insurance sector has begun to breathe again.

During this week, from 22-28 March, about 420,000 shares were handled at a market value of over JD 2.15 million divided among 1,600 contracts; a drop of 32.1 per cent compared to last week. Daily handling averaged JD 430,000 with a deviation of 12 per cent, or 2.5 per cent of the market total.

The banks sector occupied 71.9 per cent of the market activity, a drop of 3.8 points compared to last week.

Four banks accounted for 84.6 per cent of the sector's business or 60.5 per cent of the total. The Bank of Jordan occupied 49.3 per cent of the sector or 35.4 per cent of the total. Jordan National Bank occupied 23.7 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively; the Arab Bank 7.7 per cent and 5.5 per cent, and the Islamic Bank occupied 3.4 per cent or 2.5 per cent of total market handling.

The industry sector occupied 16.8 per cent of the market, an increase of five points compared to last week. Five companies out of 28 occupied 92.5 per cent of the sector or 9 per cent of the market total. Jordan Petroleum Refinery had 16.3 per cent of the sector's business or 2.8 per cent of the total, followed by Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing with 13.5 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively; Jordan Cement Factories with 8.3 per cent (1.4 per cent); National Steel Manufacturing with 8.2 per cent (1.4 per cent), and Intermediate Petrochemicals Industry with 6.2 per cent of the sector or 1.1 per cent of the market total.

The insurance sector occupied 6.9 per cent of the market, a drop of only 0.3 points compared to last week. Three companies out of nine occupied 77.3 per cent of the sector or 5.4 per cent of the market. They were Holy Land Insurance with 27.1 per cent of the sector or 1.9 per cent of the total; Jordan Insurance with 25.8 per cent and 1.8 per cent, and Jordan-French Insurance with 24.4 per cent of the sector or 1.7 per cent of the market total.

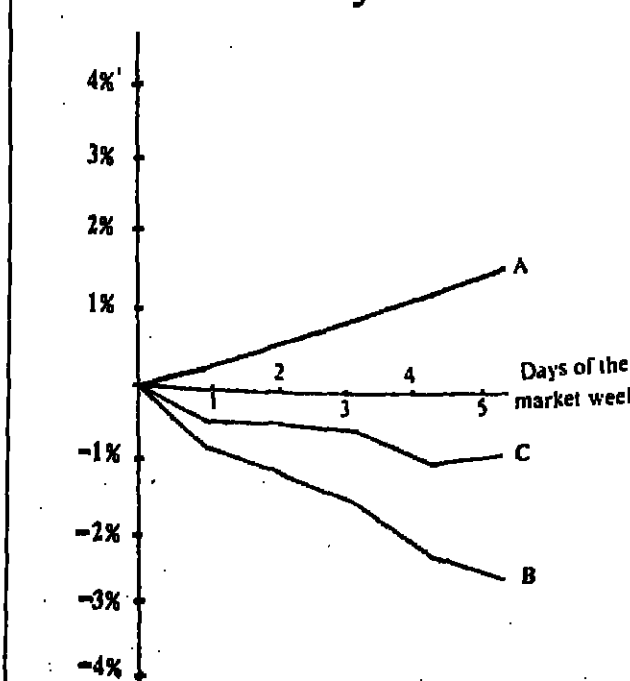
The services sector occupied 4.4 per cent of total handling, a drop of one point from last week. Two out of nine companies occupied 57.4 per cent of the sector or 2.5 per cent of the total: the Arab Company for International Investment and Trading with 36.2 per cent (1.6 per cent) and Jordan Electric Power with 21.2 per cent (0.9 per cent).

During this week the shares of 60 companies were handled. The share value of 20 of them improved. Mas Blades Industry closed at JD 0.820 up from JD 0.730. Bank of Jordan at JD 30.880 up from JD 29.550; Jordan-French Insurance at JD 6.250 up from JD 6.020, and the Jordan Beer Company at JD 6.100 up from JD 5.900.

Thirty-two companies suffered a drop in their share value. Al-Ladhar Insurance closed at JD 4.500 down from JD 5.000; Middle East Hotel at JD 0.700 from JD 0.750; General Mining at JD 2.550 down from JD 2.600; Jordan-Gulf Bank at JD 3.320 down from JD 3.450, and the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Company at JD 4.220 down from JD 4.400.

Eight companies recorded no change in share value. The record figure showed a drop of 0.8 per cent. Hesitation was measured at 0.6 per cent.

The weekly record



A. Companies showing a share price increase

B. Companies with a price decrease

C. The mean record figure

Hijaz Railway director emphasises potential

AMMAN (Star)—The Hijaz Railway through Jordan is a transport medium of huge potential that could secure an annual income in the millions of dinars if it were invested in and developed, according to a report by an international consulting firm.

The railroad is capable of transporting about 50 per cent of all incoming goods from Aqaba to Amman, and to Jordan from Europe via Syria. Use of the narrow-gauge railroad, which



Hanan Nasir Mikil

Jordan firms to participate in 15 fairs

AMMAN (Star)—Jordan will participate in 15 international trade fairs this year, Industry and Trade Ministry officials say. The latest invitation received was to the Barcelona International Fair, to open on 10 June.

Hanan Nasir Mikil, the ministry official in charge of organizing Jordanian firms' participation in such fairs, told The Star a wide range of Jordanian products could be displayed at such events. "We concentrate on the most popular companies such as the Worsted Mills Company, the phosphate and potash companies," she said.

Other items that have gone abroad to attract the interest of foreign businessmen cover almost the whole spectrum of Jordanian industry. Miss Mikil mentioned tiles, home appliances, blankets, clothing, tobacco and cigarettes, wet-cell batteries, carpets, machine work, leather shoes and raw leather, curtain materials, alcoholic drinks and perfumes, mineral water, luggage, pharmaceuticals, jewellery, souvenirs, handicrafts, detergents, soap, toothpaste and shaving cream, shampoo, pottery and various food products.

Contacts for invitations to international events are often through the Amman Chamber of Industry. Chamber Assistant Director Yassin Shahzade told The Star Jordanian displays and products attract much interest because of Jordan's stability and growing, diverse economy. Jordan also has won several prizes and gold medals.

Besides the companies displaying their products, other agencies co-operate in setting up the Jordanian pavilion at such fairs, Miss Mikil said. To help promote Jordan's image, the Industry and Trade Ministry, the Information Ministry, the Tourism Ministry and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline all get in on the act. The pavilions put together by all these contributors cover a total floor area that varies from 40 to 120 square metres, depending on the event.

Jordanian folk music and art troupes also contribute on occasion.

economy

• THE CENTRAL BANK of Jordan is to lend Iraq \$ 65 million to help it meet payment obligations to Jordanian exporters. A report this week in the local press said \$ 45 million of the total would pay for Iraqi industrial imports, and the rest for services and joint ventures.

• PRIME MINISTER Mudar Badran on Monday received the visiting Yugoslav Federal Minister, Demetris Tasec, chairman of the Yugoslav side in the Jordanian-Yugoslav joint committee. The committee held a meeting this week in which it discussed trade and economic relations, and signed a co-operation agreement.

• A PRELIMINARY agreement was signed on Sunday between the Telecommunications Corporation TCC and the Finnish firm Nokia to supply and install towers and generators required for seven stations in the Amman-Baghdad microwave communications project. The costs of this operation is \$ 1.5 million on the Jordanian side. TCC Director General Mohammad Shaked Ismail said he expects this project to be finished by late this year. It will secure 960 telephone and telex channels and one television link between Jordan and Iraq.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES
CROWN PRINCE HASSAN AND PRINCESS SARVATH
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SPRING FESTIVAL PRESENTS



MR. FRANK PATTERSON, TENOR.

TWO RECITALS OF THE FAVOURITE SONGS OF EUROPE
2nd and 3rd April 1983
AT THE ROYAL CULTURAL CENTRE, AMMAN.

TICKETS ON SALE:

- Royal Cultural Centre : 669026
- Amra and Intercontinental Hotels : 815074/41361
- Haya Arts Centre : 665195
- Y.W.C.A. : 41793
- E.E.C. Delegation : 668191

Being staged in co-operation with:
- Ministry of Youth and Culture
- Alia: the Royal Jordanian Airline

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

The Ministry of Public Works of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is inviting International Contractors in association with Local Contractors to obtain Prequalification Forms for submitting Tenders for the construction, completion and maintenance of Phase I of Prince Hamza Medical Centre in Amman. These forms may be obtained from the Office of Government Tenders Directorate at the Ministry of Public Works against the payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 100 (One hundred Jordanian Dinars) between the hours of 09.00 and 14.00 on Saturday, the 2nd April 1983 and also up to and including Saturday the 14th May, 1983.

Completed forms must be returned to the same office not later than 12.00 noon on the 28th May 1983.

It is anticipated that qualified Contractors will be invited to collect Tender Documents by September, 1983. The Tender submission will be approximately 2 1/2 (Two and a half) months thereafter.

The Hospital Building is an eight level structure and has an approximate total floor area of 55,000 square metres. A brief description of the works involved is included in the Prequalification Forms.

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Starting in April, and every month, the Jerusalem Star will carry WorldPaper

We bring this unique paper to our readers, to the 100 million people who read it, to the 1,000,000 people who read it, to the 100,000 people who read it, to the 10,000 people who read it, to the 1,000 people who read it, to the 100 people who read it, to the 10 people who read it, to the 1 person who reads it.

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Under the Patronage of their Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath The European Community Spring Festival

Presents in co-operation with The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Goethe Institute The world-famous German Orchestra "LANGENHAGEN SYMPHONIC BRASS ORCHESTRA"

conducted by Music Director : ERNST MULLER



59 Musicians in 4 Concerts in Jordan: (Classicals, Evergreens, Musicals, Operettas, Marches, Waltzes and Big Band Sound)

1. Open-Air-Concert, Roman Theatre/Jerash. - Sunday, 3rd April 1983 at 4.00 p.m. - Tickets for 1 JD, available at the entrance of the Roman Theatre/Jerash
2. GALA-CONCERT, Royal Cultural Centre, Amman. - Monday, 4th April, 1983 at 8 p.m. - Tickets: JD 10
3. CONCERT, Royal Cultural Centre, Amman - Tuesday, 5th April 1983 at 8 p.m. (same programme as Gala Concert) - Tickets: JD 8
4. CONCERT, Royal Cultural Centre, Amman - Wednesday, 6th April 1983 at 8 p.m. (different prog.) - Tickets: JD 6

TICKETS ON SALE:
(1) Goethe Institute, Tel: 41993, (2) Royal Cultural Centre, Tel: 669026, (3) EEC Delegation, Tel: 668191, (4) Lufthansa Office, Tel: 44377, (5) Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Tel: 41361, (6) Amra Hotel, Tel: 815072. Being staged in co-operation with:
(1) The Ministry of Culture and Youth, (2) Lufthansa/The German National Airline

UK gives a helping hand to support EMS

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — Last week a deal was struck in Brussels of considerable importance to the economic and political stability of Western Europe.

The main points of the deal, involving the devaluation of the French franc, the Italian lira and the Irish punt and the corresponding upwards movement or revaluation of five other European currencies — notably the West German mark — have all been fully reported elsewhere. But there are certain other implications of this currency re-alignment which are worth further examination, for they tell us a lot about what is going on in Europe.

First, of course, it has to be noted that the Brussels currency deal averted a nasty economic crisis. If the deal had not been concluded by the eight finance ministers, then it is certain that the European Monetary System (EMS) to which the eight belong could not have survived. And the collapse of the EMS would probably have led to some sort of currency and trade war, as each of the devaluing countries — and particularly France — was forced to resort to measures to protect its currency and its home industries.

It is true that the French government has had to bolster the devaluation of the franc with austerity measures, which are already proving very unpopular. There are likely to be far fewer French tourists in the Arab world this year, for example, because of the currency restriction on them taking more than 2,000 francs out of the country for holidays.

But these measures are as nothing compared with the measures that would have been necessary if the West Germans had not agreed to revalue the Deutschmark. This gave French exports to West Germany a double advantage, stemming from the 2.5 per cent devaluation of the franc and the 5.5 per cent revaluation of the mark.

To have achieved this was a triumph for French diplomacy and West German good sense, and also a result of the intervention of another and more curious actor in the drama. For at one particularly difficult stage in the currency negotiations, the eight finance ministers invited the British chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to take the chair and act as an honest broker. It is curious because Britain, although a member of the European Community, is not a member of the EMS. The pound sterling is not tied to the currencies of Britain's European partners, but floats upwards or downwards according to market forces. And as many people must now know, the pound has been sinking steadily over the past months, reaching its lowest ever against the US dollar in the past week. The pound has been effectively devalued by 16 per cent during the course of the past four months.

A comparison of the different ways in which the French and British governments handle their economies is enlightening. The French method, of taking stern measures to defend the value of the franc, is fully in the orthodox tradition which identifies the franc's standing with national well-being and the glory of France. It may seem a little surprising that these measures are now being implemented by a left-wing government, which is being forced to

backtrack on some of its election promises. But in this respect, President Mitterrand is acting more as the president of the republic than as a Socialist leader and, in any case, he does not face an election for five years.

What is more surprising is that it is a Conservative government in Britain that is allowing the value of the pound to fall so steadily. It was only in November that Mrs. Thatcher's ministers were accusing the opposition Labour Party of undermining international confidence in Britain by proposing a 10 per cent devaluation of the pound if they came to power. But already under the Conservatives, the pound has fallen by half of that percentage.

Unlike President Mitterrand, Mrs. Thatcher does face an election within the next year, and it can be argued that it would be electorally disastrous for her party if they had to impose the sort of austerity measures similar to those imposed in France, to keep the pound riding high. But that is not the main reason why the pound is being allowed to fall in value. The official thinking is that the falling value of the pound is a temporary phenomenon, caused partly by fears about the price of North Sea oil, partly by the greater attractiveness of interest rates in the United States and partly by a wave of selling by speculators who are gambling on Britain raising its interest rates.

The Treasury in London sees little point in using its precious foreign exchange earnings to prop up the pound, particularly since this would only play into the hands of the speculators and give a quick profit. Anyway, it is argued, a low-valued pound helps British industry to export more easily.

Disgraced Vorster claims Botha knew of scandal

By Allister Sparks

PRETORIA (ONS) — John Vorster, the disgraced former Prime Minister and State President of South Africa, who resigned in 1979 when it was revealed he had helped cover up the biggest scandal in his country's history, made his first political reappearance recently.

He addressed an overflowing hall of more than 2,000 students in Pretoria but it was not the start of a political comeback. Vorster stands no chance of regaining high office. His motive is simply vengeance.

He wants to nail his successor, Prime Minister P.W. Botha, who forced his resignation over the Information Department scandal in which South African newspapers exposed the department's underground propaganda operations.

It is widely known that Vorster is bitter with Botha. According to his friends, Vorster claims Botha was as much in the know about the scandal as he was.

Vorster's speech had two objectives — to declare opposition to Botha's token attempts to reform apartheid and, by implication, to support the extremist Conservative Party which broke away from Botha last year.

If the Botha plan were implemented, he said, "it will sound the death knell of the white man in this country." Afterwards Vorster was met by a beaming Dr. Andries Treurnicht, the



John Vorster - wants to nail his successor.

Conservative Party leader, who told reporters with smiling understatement: "I think there was some comfort in that for me."

It hardly seemed convincing to anyone with a memory of Vorster's 12-year premiership.

He was never on the right wing of his National Party. He in fact initiated the pragmatic revisionism which Botha is now taking a little further, and caused the first breakaway by an extremist splinter group, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, in 1969.

Thereafter he sought to hobble Treurnicht by giving him a nominal post in the Cabinet. It was never any secret that he did not share Treurnicht's hardline views.

Now, after nearly four years of political obscurity spent living in an apartment overlooking a motorway in the out-of-the-way city of Port Elizabeth, Vorster has reappeared publicly to back Treurnicht against Botha.

With the eye of an old campaigner, he has spotted an unusual opportunity to seek his revenge. In the heat of the furious passions that the split within the once close-knit Afrikaner community is generating, one of Botha's most senior Ministers, Stephanus Botha, challenged Treurnicht: "You resign your seat and I'll resign mine."

Treurnicht accepted, and the two men must now fight for re-election in special polls scheduled for 10 May.

The stakes are extraordinarily high for both parties. Commentators agree that if the Prime Minister's man loses it could be fatal for the reform policy and crippling for P.W. Botha. If

Treurnicht loses it will be the end of him and his party.

With stakes like that, Vorster clearly hopes his intervention as a one-time folk hero among the Afrikaners — he won the biggest election victory in the country's history two years before his fall — will swing the balance against Botha.

The old warhorse gave a good hustings performance. He has always been a stolid, dour-looking man with heavy jowls and hooded eyes. He has grown more so in the past four years. But he is still a rousing orator in his native Afrikaans, with a pianist's sense of timing and a skill at stirring deep ethnic emotions.

It was an emotional speech that had his conservative audience at the University of Pretoria alternately hushed and cheering. There was an awed silence when he told them: "You are the young Afrikaner leaders of tomorrow and you have a sacred mission to fulfil in southern Africa. It is for that reason that it was determined by the Creator of nations that the Portuguese should not colonize this country. Had they done so it would have gone the way of Angola and Mozambique by now."

Then, after a finely timed pause, came the cheering when he said: "We must, we can, we will retain South Africa — and that means we cannot relinquish the essential political power to others."

15 years of executions

By Martin Bailey

LONDON (ONS) — At least two million people have been executed without a proper trial in the past 15 years, according to a United Nations report prepared by Kenyan lawyer, Amos Wako, for the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

Wako concludes that "conservative estimates would put the known victims of summary or arbitrary executions to be at least two million" since 1968. Summary executions are defined as capital punishment following trials in which the prisoner is deprived of basic legal rights and arbitrary executions as killings carried out by government agents.

The UN report does not provide a breakdown of the figure, presumably because of the diplomatic row that would result, but independent observers believe the list must be headed by Kampuchea and Uganda, where an estimated 300,000 were killed in each country during the 1970s.

The study does how ever give details of deaths which are alleged to have occurred or come to light since 1981, on the grounds that it was during this period that the United Nations "started taking a special and keen interest in summary or arbitrary executions".

Among the 18 countries where executions are alleged to have taken place, four have had a particularly gruesome record during the past two years.

Argentina. Thousands of people have disappeared, and many have been found dead, "apparently murdered after being tortured". People have been thrown into the sea or dropped from aeroplanes while still alive. Last October a mass grave with 400 bodies was discovered near Buenos Aires. Most victims were abducted by military federal police on the orders of "a higher authority".

Guatemala. In 1981, 3,000 non-combatants were killed, and in a counter-insurgency programme last year a further 2,600 were slaughtered. Death squads under government control were ordered to "clean up areas of civil population" where anti-government guerrillas were active, and the victims were mainly Indian peasants.

India. Over 6,000 people were slaughtered from 1979 to 1981 in a campaign against the Naxalite, revolutionary movement and those suspected of actively pushing for social reform. Most of the victims were killed by the police after the arrests, often after being tortured.

Iran. Between 4,500 and 20,000 people have been executed, many after being tortured. Even when trials were held, safeguards for the accused

"were totally lacking". Victims have included those accused of drug or sexual offences, and members of minority ethnic and religious groups.

Argentina did not respond to Wako's report but the other three governments have submitted detailed rebuttals.

Other countries named in the study where executions have been reported since 1981 include Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kampuchea, Lebanon, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa, Suriname, Syria, Thailand and Uganda.

Three Latin American States which have a particularly bad record on human rights, Bolivia, Chile and El Salvador, are omitted from the report on the grounds that they have been subject to special investigation by the UN commission.

Vatican's legacy

By John Phillips

ROME (AP) — Italy's last King, Umberto II, has bequeathed to the Vatican the Shroud of Turin, believed by many to be Christ's burial cloth. Rome's leading newspaper reported last week.

The shroud, a length of linen bearing the image of a bearded man, was reportedly brought to Europe from the Holy Land by Geoffrey de Charny, a French crusader, in 1353 and was enshrined at Chambéry, the capital of the Duchy of Savoy.

The ruling house of Savoy, which became Italy's ruling family in 1861, acquired it from the crusaders' descendants.

Italy's former monarch probably changed his will on his deathbed "to make this beautiful gesture," Rome's Il Messaggero reported in a dispatch from Geneva.

Umberto succumbed to cancer in a hospital in the Swiss city on 18 March.

The newspaper said it learned of the gesture from Umberto's cousin the Duke of Aosta.

The Italian nobleman could not be reached for comment but an Italian expert on the shroud said that the report was plausible and came as no surprise.

"It doesn't surprise me because the shroud's ownership was always an anomaly," said Professor Vittorio, Bellino, who teaches anthropology at the University of Bari and is the author of a recently published book on the shroud.

Mrs. Planinc walks a slippery road

By Peter Ristic

BELOGRADE (ONS) — "She's not an Iron Lady," a Western diplomat said of Mrs. Milka Planinc, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, last October. Her first stiff, unpopular economic measures had just been introduced into parliament but she was not on her feet doing the explaining — that was done by a Vice-Premier.

There might have been a tinge of disappointment in the diplomat's words. Mrs. Planinc, who is expected to visit the West this spring, was not about to enter into any competition for the title now held by Britain's Margaret Thatcher.

Iron Lady or not, 59-year-old Mrs. Planinc must be pretty tough. Politics in the Balkans is a male-dominated profession and she is the first woman to hold such a post in Yugoslavia — or any Communist country.

The road to the top in Communist countries can be slippery. When Mrs. Planinc took over as president of the party in her native republic of Croatia in 1971, she was put there by the former President Tito, who had purged her predecessor, Mrs. Savka Dabčević-Kučar.

Mrs. Planinc, known as "Mama Milka," then served two terms as party boss and when it came to Croatia's turn to provide the next Prime Minister for four years, she was apparently backed by the late Vladimir Bakarić, the veteran Croatian Communist.

Bakarić died less than a year after she took over the job last spring, but Mrs. Planinc is showing

that she has the staying power for the most demanding job in the country.

She has long experience in politics, although there can be no adequate training for dealing with the constant quarrels between republics and provinces at the federal level in Yugoslavia.

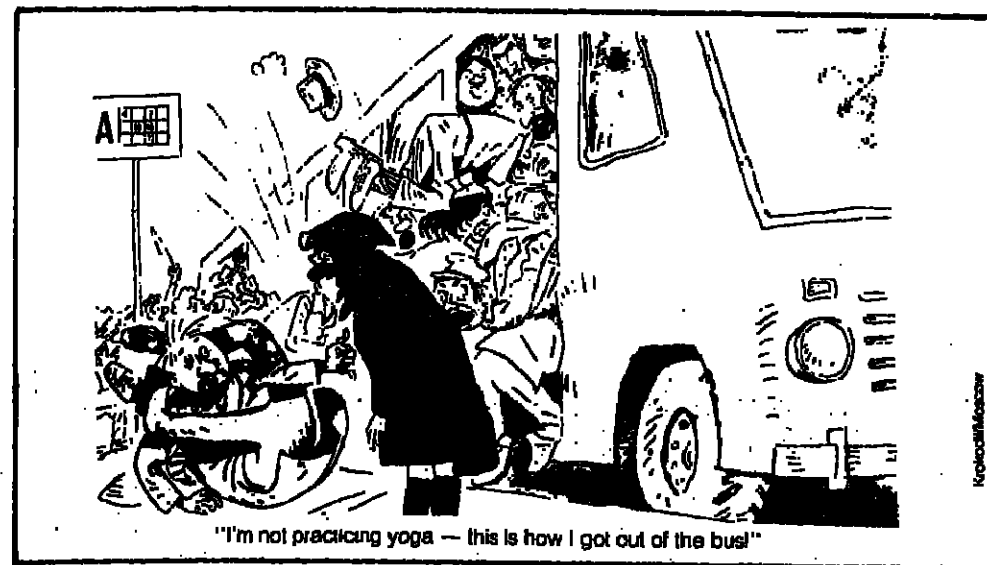
She entered professional politics in 1948. After serving as a partisan during the war and spending a short time in two state enterprises, she went to an administrative school. Political experience she has plenty of, therefore, but she is not an economist.

Mrs. Planinc is saying little herself about how she is coping. After almost a year she is press shy: the newspaper file on her public statements is thin and interviews are rarely given.

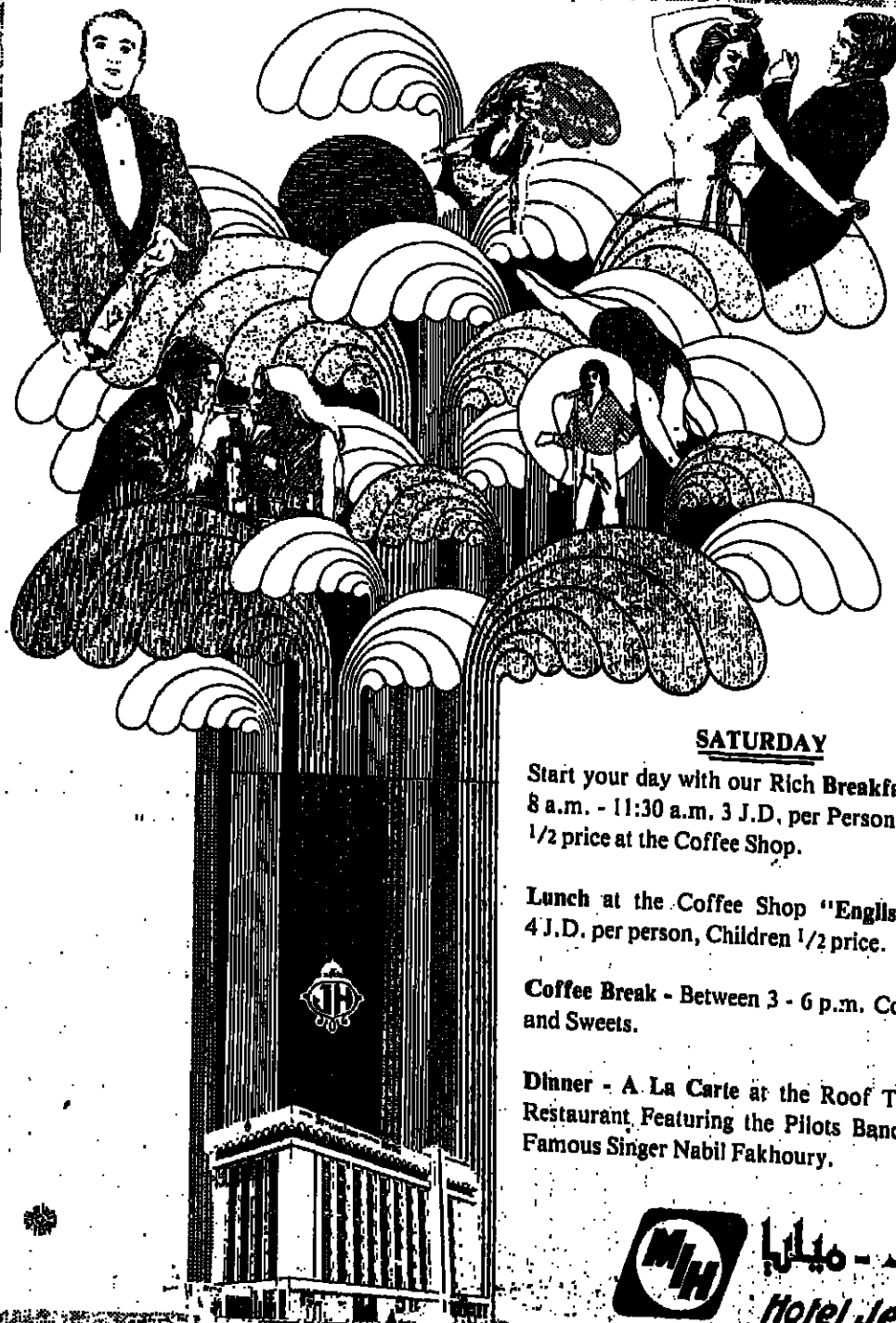
But the going must be particularly tough now, at a time when Yugoslavia is in deep economic trouble. This month the West is expected to provide some three billion dollars or more in new credits. And there will be more to come.

Mrs. Planinc is naturally in the firing line for criticism from the man and woman in the street who see falling living standards, growing shortages and now rationing for coffee, cooking oil and detergent.

But if she is feeling the heat, she does not seem to be showing it. Like Britain's Iron Lady, she never has a hair out of place. But she differs from Mrs. Thatcher in another respect. Her husband, an engineer in Zagreb, has never been seen with her in public.



"I'm not practicing yoga — this is how I got out of the bus!"



THAT'S WHAT WE HAVE FOR YOU THIS WEEK

THURSDAY NIGHT

Arabian Night at the Roof Top Royal Restaurant, Oriental Folklore Dancers, and Monologue Comedy Session. Music will continue until the early hour of the morning. (A typical Arabic Buffet) All entertainment for 6 J.D. per person.

FRIDAY

Family Breakfast Buffet
Start your Day with our Rich Breakfast Buffet, between 8 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Adults 3 J.D. Children 1/2 price.
Luncheon Buffet - Coffee Shop
Adults 5,000 J.D. Children 1/2 price.
Coffee Break
From 3 - 6 p.m. an Afternoon Tea or Coffee plus a Large Variety of Sweets for as much as 1,500 fils per person.
Dinner Dance - A La Carte Dinner
Featuring the Super Band "THE PILOTS" Accompanied by Singer Nabil Fakhoury.

SUNDAY

Start Your Day with our Rich Breakfast Buffet 8 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. 3 J.D. per Person Children 1/2 price at the Coffee Shop.
Very Special Luncheon Buffet
5 J.D. per Person Children 1/2 price.
Coffee Break
From 3 - 6 p.m. an Afternoon Cup of Coffee or Tea, Large Variety of Sweets for as much as 1,500 fils.
A La Carte Dinner Dance
Accompanied by the Pilots Band and Nabil Fakhoury the Singer, at the Roof Top Royal Restaurant.

Res: 665121/8

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Hotel Jerusalem International Melia



Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd

POSITIONS VACANT

THE JORDAN Phosphate Mines Co. is a large rock phosphate producer in Jordan employing about 4,000 people at Rusafa, El Hassa and El Abyad Mines. Mining excavations involve shovel/truck and dragline operations. The following challenging positions are available for the operation and maintenance of a 10 million BCM per year dragline plant at El Hassa Mines 135 km south of Amman:

1. DRAGLINE OPERATION MANAGER

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mining engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 10 years experience in open pit mining or large earth-moving operations, several years of which spent in walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for continuous operation and maintenance of a dragline plant consisting of a 41 cu yd and 313 ft-boom electric walking dragline, two D9 bulldozers, two 45-R blasthole drills, Anfo truck, two cranes, complete maintenance workshop and 33/6.6 KV Power Distribution System. Manage a work force of about 70 consisting of local and expatriate labour. Perform all necessary planning, scheduling, budgeting, etc. Report to El Hassa Mine Manager for instruction and coordination.

2. DRAGLINE MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mechanical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience on maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of it with walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and mechanical availability of dragline plant machinery listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all mechanical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely requisitions of all mechanical spares and maintenance supplies.

3. DRAGLINE ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in electrical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience in electrical maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of it with electrical dragline or large electric shovel operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and electrical availability of dragline plant equipment listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all electrical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely orders of electrical spares and maintenance supplies.

4. Two Mechanical Maintenance Supervisors
5. Electrical Maintenance Supervisor
6. Drilling and Blasting Foreman
7. Welding Supervisor
8. Three 1st-class Dragline Maintenance Electricians
9. Electronic and Instrument Technicians
10. Three Dragline Operators
11. Two 1st-class Welders with certificates
12. Two 1st-class Fitters for Dragline maintenance.

Conditions of employment: Employment is normally by 1-year contract renewable annually. Salaries are negotiable and paid free of tax.

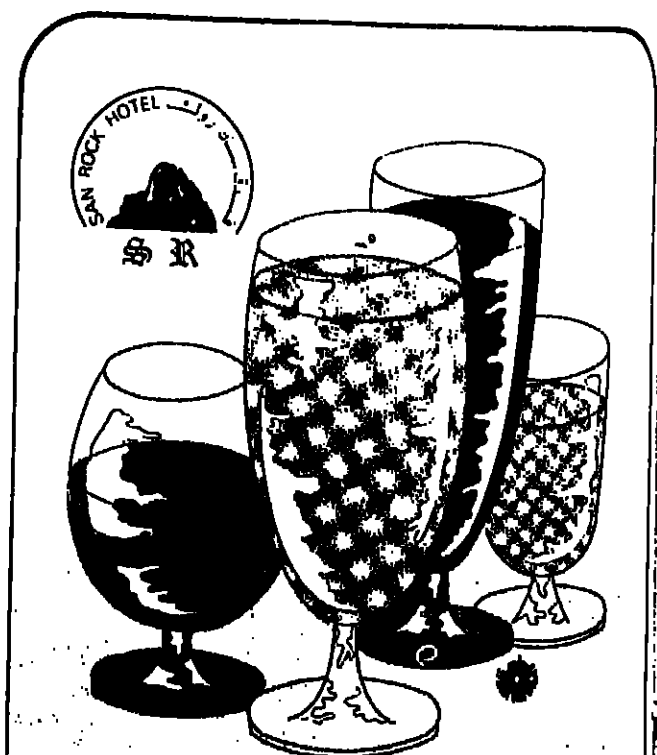
Benefits include 30 days annual leave, return air fares to place of recruitment are paid to the employee, his wife and children up to 18 years of age at the end of each 12-month period of service. Unused annual leave is carried forward. Rent-free housing is available at El-Hassa town site. Company's health scheme and the national pension insurance will apply to all expatriate employees. Employment is scheduled to start in May 1983 but not later than August 1983.

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US aid to Israel: The vital link

By Thomas R. Stauffer
Special to the Star

Part II

THERE ARE LARGE flows of private, largely tax-deductible funds into Israel from the United States each year. Total charitable transfers have been running between \$950 and \$1,050 million for the last several years, of which the Israeli authorities estimate 70-plus per cent to originate in the United States. The principal sources are the prominent national Jewish charities, such as the United Jewish Appeal, but significant sums also flow through many smaller channels, especially since any charity recognized under Israeli law automatically qualifies for tax-deductible status in the United States under the Internal Revenue Code, a privilege not generally accorded other foreign states.

Sales of Israel Development Bonds are also moderately important, grossing about \$450 million per year, largely from the United States. The bonds offer a very low yield, 4 to 5.5 per cent and are increasingly offered to US pension funds and other fiduciary institutions, rather than to private holders. The bonds are not tax-exempt, but special state and federal regulations, such as the 1976 New York State law, qualify the Israel Bonds as investment-grade assets, in spite of their low yield and limited marketability. This special status greatly facilitates their placement in financial institutions bound by "prudent man" rules, which otherwise could not invest in such low-yield, low-grade securities.

The final component is private direct investment in Israeli industry or portfolio accounts. This fluctuates considerably from year to year and amounted to \$200 million (gross) in 1980. As with the Israel Bonds, upwards of 70 per cent of this comes from the United States.

The total flow of non-governmental, US-origin resources is at least \$1.2-1.4 billion per year, of which some \$500 million represents tax losses to the United States Treasury because of the tax-deductible status of the charitable contributions. Some fraction of the Israel Bonds may also involve tax losses, since these, although debt instruments of the government of Israel, qualify as tax-deductible items if contributed to US-based tax-exempt organizations.

A final but elusive element in the private flows is the rapid increase in Israel's short-term borrowings from the commercial banks to finance its cash deficits. These have risen to \$3 billion over the past four years, and a significant fraction represents loans to Israel, or deposits placed with Israeli banks, by the US branches and subsidiaries of Israeli-domiciled banks, chiefly in New York. It is not clear whether the terms were concessional or whether the loans, deposits, and placements involved special relaxation of the rules governing country risks and exposures, but these funds have played a crucial role in bridging Israel's mounting deficits in the last four years.

Economic infrastructural support

US economic support for Israel extends beyond the aid budget or private transfers and includes a series of special measures facilitating Israel's exports to the United States or promoting Jewish emigration into Israel.

An exemption from duties on over 95 per cent of its exports to the United States is a tangible and important form of collateral support. Israel has been classified as a "developing country," its relatively high per capita income notwithstanding, and thus under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) enjoys free but non-reciprocal entry to the US market, selling approximately \$1 billion per year. This is a significant part of its total exports, and this privileged access is thus an important boost to Israeli exports.

Jewish emigration to Israel is also supported by the United States in several ways. The tangible component of the emigration subsidy, averaging about \$25 million annually, is budgeted as special assistance -- transportation and resettlement allowances

-- for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The programme has evoked some controversy since only a small fraction of Jews leaving the USSR actually reach Israel, most preferring to emigrate to Europe or the United States even though the programme was explicitly designed to promote emigration to Israel.

Emigration support on a larger scale, but less quantifiable, is involved in the tying of US exports to the USSR and, more recently, Romania, to the exit rates of Jewish emigrants. These costs, measured in foregone exports or unwarranted trade concessions, are difficult to measure but are no less real.

Another important, but also not quantifiable, form of economic assistance is the two-pronged support given to Israel's arms industry, involving sustained supply of weapons technology and also facilitative access to markets. Weapons are now Israel's leading export and generate some \$1.4 billion per year, which is about one-third of total manufactured exports, making Israel the most weapons-intensive export economy in the world -- some \$350 per capita per year.

Israel has enjoyed effectively free access to US military technology, partly through acquisition -- free or at nominal prices -- of a wide spectrum of Technical Data Packages (TDPs), which save large expenses for R&D or tooling, and partly through extensive mobility among engineers and scientists between US defense manufacturers or weapons laboratories and Israeli facilities. This technology transfer has permitted Israeli firms to compete increasingly against US vendors.

Secondly, in some markets the United States has invoked self-denying restraint in selling arms, as in Nicaragua, South Africa, or Argentina, and Israeli sales to these countries have thereby been facilitated. Congress has often proved particularly helpful in sustaining Israel's access to these specialized markets, where US abstention is responsible for a sizable part of Israel's sales -- possibly upwards of \$500 million.

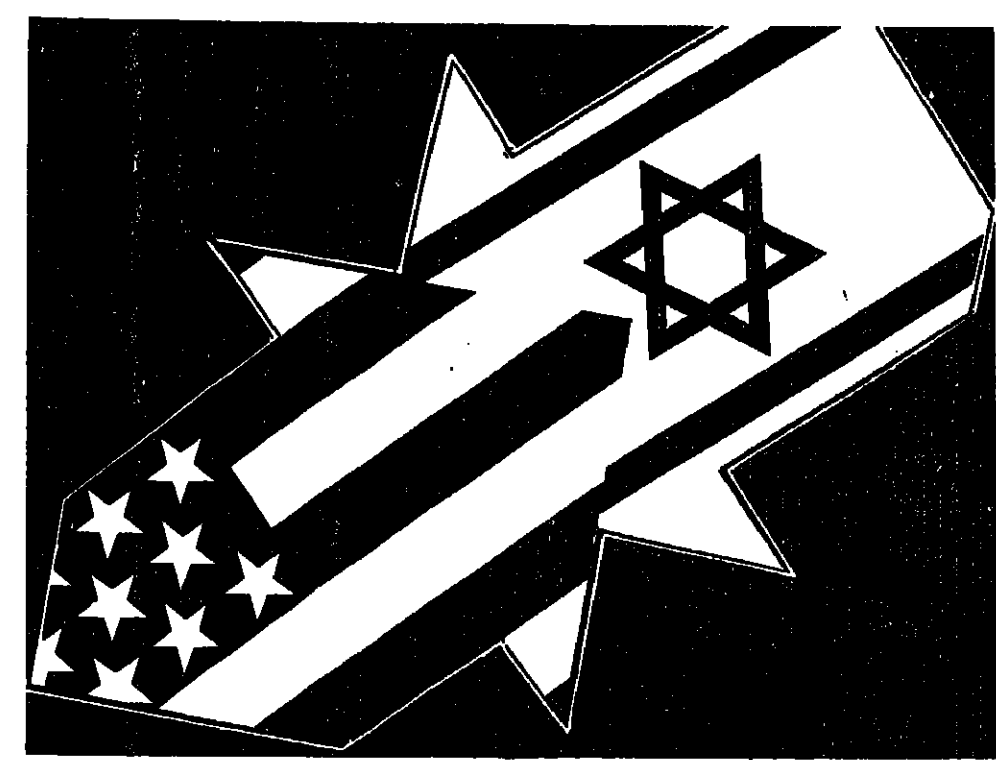
As weapons exports loom larger in Israel's foreign exchange balances, close co-operation by the United States in supplying technology, authorizing re-export of US technology or components, and abstaining from direct competition will be increasingly important. This provides one effective means of economic aid which does not require hearings or a budget appropriation and may be even more important in the future.

The growing weapons and military equipment exports have significantly reduced the dollar burden of Israel's military purchases. Weapons exports are expected to exceed \$1.5 billion per year and will offset between one-half and two-thirds of the programmed imports of military hardware, so that net foreign exchange costs of military equipment are much less than the gross imports.

The various trade concessions, although involving unbudgeted aid, do involve real economic costs to the United States, just as they are valuable to Israel. US forbearance concerning Israel's exports of weapons in competition with the United States and its special duty-free access to US domestic markets translate into lost foreign exchange earnings and lost jobs.

The privileged transactions can only be estimated, but the lost exports and competing imports may range between \$500 million and \$1 billion per year, which directly translates into a minimum of 25,000 jobs (export value of \$20,000 per job). Each million dollars worth of manufacturing sales or exports generates about 50 jobs directly and up to 80 or more, allowing for the multiplier effect.

The loss in US domestic employment resulting from the special status granted to Israel's exports is actually larger. First, the estimate of the protected transactions is conservative, since only some of the privileged sales are included here. Second, the jobs multiplier associated with such lost exports is high, so that the indirect losses are



also high. This results from the high level of unemployment in the United States today, under which circumstances the foreign trade multiplier is large.

The minimum employment loss is thus 25,000 jobs, but a more likely estimate would be 100,000, allowing for the full spectrum of special transactions and also recognizing the significant multiplier effect in today's weak economy.

This classification embraces the oil supply agreement under which the United States would divert oil to Israel in the event that Israel's oil supply were cut off.

Under the several Memoranda of Agreement of 1973 and 1979 the United States has guaranteed Israel's oil supply, both in terms of price and also volume. If the United States itself were suffering an oil-supply interdiction, the volumes guaranteed to Israel are reduced according to the International Energy Agency oil-allocation formula, and the relevant probable scenario involves transferring approximately 150,000 barrels per day of oil to Israel from US domestic production while the United States itself loses most or all of its imports of Arab oil.

A 1979 amendment to the Export Administration Act exclusively authorizes the exportation of US-produced oil to Israel under such circumstances. The economic costs of sacrificing additional oil under such conditions imply an annualized loss of GNP for the United States of possibly \$10 - 18 billion, equivalent to a loss of \$1 to \$1.5 billion per month during the implementation of the agreement. The loss

function depends upon both the depth and duration of the oil supply cut-off simultaneously afflicting the United States and could be still greater if the oil embargo were particularly successful, or if other suppliers were to divert oil from the United States.

US aid to third parties is also linked to support for Israel and is thus part of the overall package.

Small consequential funds have been received by the United Nations refugee programme (UNRWA) which provides \$52 million per year of the Palestinians displaced by the Israelis. Recently another \$100 million has been requested to fund relief programmes for the Lebanese and others rendered homeless during Israel's last invasion of Lebanon. Also the United States has contributed approximately \$125 million per year to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) stationed on the Israeli-Egyptian frontier.

The largest consequential item is the present aid programme in Egypt, which amounts to \$1.5 billion per year and which is now tied to Egypt's political neutrality under the Camp David agreements. This aid substitutes for the official aid from Arab sources, which was lost once President Sadat embarked upon his separate peace treaty with Israel. Egyptian neutrality is an important factor which permits Israel to concentrate its military forces on the northern or eastern frontiers, a point which was made in the last representations by the Israeli Ministry of Finance in its proposals for more aid.

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What are the prospects for GCC's success

By Robert Pouliot
Star Review Correspondent

IT ALL STARTED in the shadow of Iran as a security idea.

With talks of AWACS, intelligence gathering, strategic stockpiles, defence pacts and collective alert systems at the highest levels.

But in less than three years, the dream of setting up the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) finally yielded and odd, though powerful animal on the world economic theater.

Soon after the initial announcement in February 1981 and the following summit of heads of states from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, the project mushroomed to become the Middle East largest beehive of ministerial and senior official meetings, projects, studies, seminars and consultations.

No dancing and singing though, as in so many earlier attempts towards Arab unity.

Since March 1, 1983, the GCC has become officially a common market with citizens, goods, services and capital free to move from one country to another. The only restrictions still pending: local property regulations, to avoid sudden speculation, and a maximum equity stake of 75 per cent in any local venture by an outside, though GCC citizen.

The lifting of import duties on all goods originating from the GCC area may not have much impact on prices. Most standard duties averaged 1 to 3 per cent except for Bahrain where food and non-essential goods were hit respectively by 5 to 10 per cent duties. But paints, bananas, records and musical equipment, steel bars and a wide range of manufacturer goods enjoying protective duties in Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Oman should become cheaper.

The event didn't make much headlines around the world.

But it nonetheless is the most important economic step made since the birth of the Arab League in 1945.

For it could become the prime catalyst in the next decades for a long sought wider pan-Arab common market.

It still may be 134 times smaller than the European Economic Community trade-wise, but the potential could be far greater in terms of regional growth and mutual benefits.

For one, Yousef Al-Shirawi, a long time advocate of a Gulf common market, is stunned by the rate of achievements. As Bahrain's development and industry minister, he never foresaw such a rapid progress.

And he is glad that the GCC moved so swiftly to implement the free movement of people and goods but kept away from introducing a common currency until fiscal policies are organized.

Neither is he daydreaming over a full integrated and co-ordinated industrial policy. That should come after 1985.

Meanwhile, the whole apparatus, the network of inter-relationships among top officials, the web of exchanges, statistic sharing programmes, market studies and consultation mechanisms are being put into motion.

Hardly a week goes by in the Gulf nowadays without a meeting of heads of national oil companies, justice ministers, port directors, TV authority chiefs, representatives of customs, chambers of commerce, technological centres, research institutes.

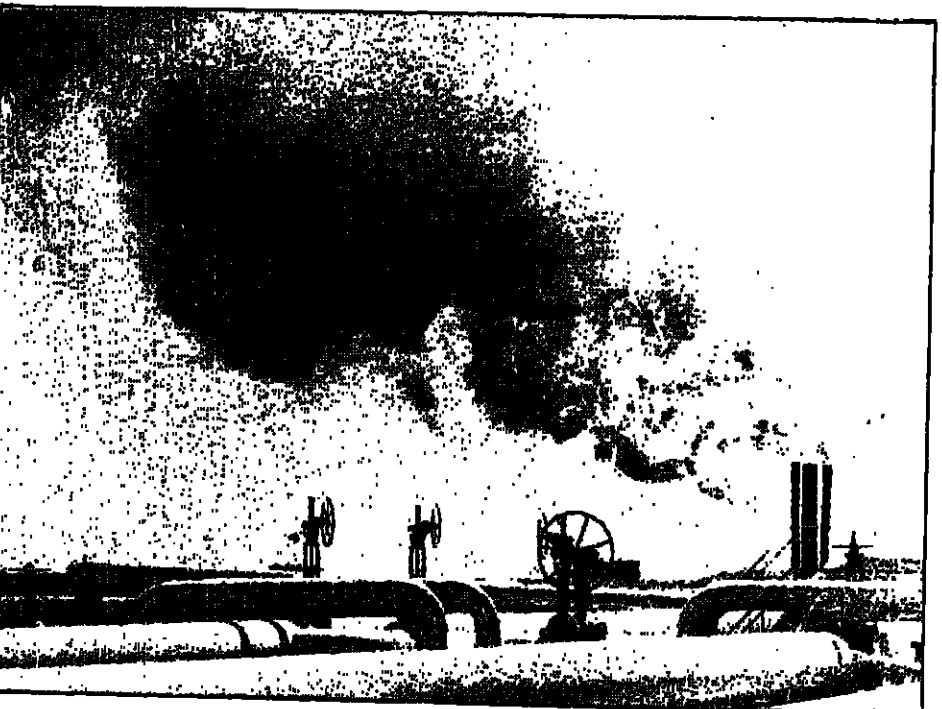
The whole Gulf has become a vast and supra-national *Mafita*.

As travel budgets soar, regional studies on air pollution by the petrochemical industry, nuclear energy, space programmes, financial and monetary co-ordination, commodity imports, the exchange of TV programmes, cement, copper, animal husbandry, asbestos and you name it flow, flow and flow.

After the establishment of the Gulf Investment Authority in Kuwait last December,



GCC: A small step towards Arab unity...



The Gulf States will seek new sources of income in addition to oil

capitalized at 2 billion, joint venture projects proliferate: a refinery in Oman, a petrochemical plant in Bahrain, a commodity import company serving all six members for grains, fodder and fruits, an engineering and design company, poultry farms, a plant to produce spare parts for the regional cement industry and an armaments complex.

"This is to my mind like Monnet's EEC," explains Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abd Al-Latif Al-Hamad, referring to the late French economist and businessman Jean Monnet who forged the original concept of the common market.

"It's just the beginning of a process. We have more in common now than Europe had in Monnet's time. But it is still a seed," he says.

"It will take a little while for us to get there but I am optimistic and I think this is one of the most constructive moves that emerged in this region in a long time."

But adds the minister: "The EEC is still arguing about apples, although it is much older than the GCC."

A strange animal

Yet, the youngest of the world free trade zones remains a strange animal.

With the population of Iraq, about 13 million, it spreads over a territory five times the size of France. And like France, its international trade is worth about \$220 billion a year. The size of its officially recorded reserves is closer to that of West Germany (\$43 billion). And if one hands the less liquid hidden reserves, bonds and treasury papers placed with several Western governments, the total would exceed the total stacked by the industrial countries together.

But its domestic product, the sum of all goods and services produced within the GCC (less factor payments made abroad), can only be compared to another long time free zone area: The Benelux including Belgium, the Ne-

therlands and Luxembourg.

Likewise, it shares the blood and family relationships of many Flemish citizens of the Benelux. But not its trade characteristics which, after all, should be the cornerstone of any free zone.

Whereas about 20 per cent of all trade carried out by Benelux countries on the industrial markets is absorbed by their free trade area, the rule is less than 5 per cent for the GCC states.

In fact, the most integrated state within the area is Bahrain which draws two thirds of its imports from the Arabian Peninsula and ships 25 per cent of its exports to other GCC states.

Then comes the Sultanate of Oman which exports practically nothing from its neighbours but imports about 18 per cent of its goods from the GCC. The four others derive only 2 to 4 per cent of their world trade from the GCC area. As for the rest of the Arab world, the record is even poorer.

Illustrative of the GCC undeveloped non-oil industry, the "group of six" does only 2.5 per cent of its trade with other Arab league members.

This is probably where the GCC's basic weakness lies.

Sure enough, as points out Bahrain's Commerce and Agriculture Minister, Habib Ahmad Qassem, poultry production may provide "the best available channel for joint investments" due to a higher consumption. In other words, with a greater market, it becomes more profitable to raise poultry within the GCC rather than importing it.

But the crux of the matter is whether the GCC can really take advantage of the economies of scale and longer production runs to become really competitive on the international markets, let alone in the rest of the Arab World where labour costs are so cheap and pricing factors so important for the low earning consumers.

In short, if industrialisation means importing

more foreign workers at higher cost, subsidising raw materials and erect protective duties to encourage industrialists to become inefficient, what is the use of the whole exercise. Wouldn't be better to invest rather in Sudan, or in Jordan, Syria or even Iraq which still controls 90 per cent of all cultivable land among all the Arab Gulf states?

As Nadir Fargany of the Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait claims, the Gulf states suffer from weak human resources. The process, he says, should involve giving better treatment to Arab expatriates who make up much of the local workforce and train them.

Another issue, insists Rodney Wilson of Durham University Economics Department, is that GCC citizens prefer a career in commerce rather than in industry.

Money matters are probably where the six member states share the most.

The combined money stock, covering both currency in circulation and bank deposits, is about the size of what all the Swedes keep at their disposal.

But whereas in Sweden, like for that matter in the US, Canada, West Germany, Japan and the UK, there is usually more money (they call it quasi-money because it is not in free circulation) left at the banks than moving around in the streets, it is the reverse in the GCC.

More cash moves from hand to hand than what is funnelled through financial institutions for re-use by borrowers to invest, acquire capital goods or spend as consumers.

What really skews the data is Saudi Arabia. The influence of the holy *Sharia* and bedouin habits explain why for two royals and half changing hands, only one is left at the *riba* (interest) bank.

And with half of the total money stock (\$61 billion), the habits of Saudi savers do distort the picture.

The same habits used to apply to Oman until 1978 but the swift industrialization of the country on the new petrodollar mattress changed the picture. In Qatar, the shift occurred a year later only while in Bahrain, the UAE and Kuwait, the ratio is about 2 to 1 in favour of the money stacked in institutions.

It should take another four to six years before Saudis change their pattern, specially, as is being contemplated now, investment markets and equity opportunities are streamlined throughout the whole peninsula, thus offering a liquid alternative to strict interest bearing instruments.

Plans to co-ordinate and even unite monetary policies, the third such attempt made since the 1973 bonanza, should help.

In the wake of the first oil shock, Kuwait and Qatar had pushed for a union limited to the area. However, calls for a joint Gulf currency, embodying what is known as the Arab Dinar - a mere statistical tool - and covered by the oil reserves of the states were soon shelved because of objections raised by leading Arab monetary planners.

Those critics advocated a union based first on a common unit of account and not on full unification because of the far reaching dependency on oil income.

The second attempt was made in late 1975 by the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait with Oman and Saudi Arabia attending the relevant meetings as observers. The initiative failed when Kuwait tried to impose a six-currency basket against which the Kuwaiti dinar was pegged. An alternative idea of a Kuwait-based regional central bank was rejected. And the UAE, Bahrain and Qatar agreed alone on a mere currency realignment only to broken later by Bahrain.

The task of establishing a unified Gulf dinar should be far easier than setting up a pan-Arab currency. On average, the six GCC currencies are virtually tied to the US dollar mainly because of the US currency denominated oil income. Last year, GCC currencies followed the greenback within a band of 10 per cent as opposed to a much wider margin of 33 per cent in the case of the other Opec countries together.

Tough choices in a weird double game

By Ya'coub Jaber

AS THE time draws near for a clearcut PLO decision on the question of Palestinian participation in the projected peace process, the situation around us looks more confused than ever. The political climate which was supposed to have been made appropriate for such a crucial step has been poisoned by a series of deliberate Israeli actions, and a total lack of effective US response. Ever since President Reagan proffered his peace plan for the Middle East and Arab leaders came up with their initiative in Fez, circumstances have deteriorated instead of improving to an extent that makes the risk of joining peace negotiations looks worthwhile.

First: There is the stalemate in Lebanon, where negotiations over withdrawal have been dragging on for more than three months without a sign of breakthrough. From the very beginning of the tripartite negotiations, there was a consensus that Lebanon constituted a test for what the United States could do to promote the prospects of a comprehensive settlement. Many rightly argued that if the United States failed to end a six-month old occupation, how then could it terminate a 15-year old one involving much more controversial claims.

Second: In the past six months, the Israeli government has been racing against time in an effort to turn the West Bank and Gaza into an exclusively Jewish land. Repeated US requests for a freeze on the building of settlements have been met with a defiant escalation of the building process. In the meantime, life for West Bank and Gaza Palestinians has been turned into a daily nightmare in a clear attempt to force them out. The latest weapon was the poisoning of schoolchildren, and what may come next is known only to the trigger-happy settlers and their active supporters inside the government.

Confronted with these frustrating factors, a decision to join peace talks is a very difficult matter indeed. Yet there seems to be one explanation for what is happening: Israel seeks to discourage Jordan and the Palestinians from joining the proposed peace process while the United States is maintaining silence in an effort to scare the Arabs into joining them because time is running short.

It is a weird game that should be matched by a determined Jordanian-Palestinian effort. The effort must be skillfully worked out, and by exposing the other parties' cards we can make it clear that it is they, not us, who obstruct peace efforts.

Al-Raya lauds the courageous Lebanese resistance against the Israeli occupation forces, describing it as the one action which will be most effective in eventually forcing Israel to reconsider its plans to prolong its military presence.

The English-language Qatari Gulf Times writes that Israel has apparently decided to stay in Lebanon one more year, until the US presidential election campaign gets under way - thus forcing postponement of any effective US action in the Middle East.

"Americans will soon find that their government is being made ridiculous by a group of aggressors whose very existence depends on the US taxpayers' money," the paper remarks.

It suggests that sooner or later, Americans will demand an end to this Israeli behaviour after being faced with repeated Israeli rejection of all peace efforts, including President Reagan's peace plan.

On settlement building in the occupied territory, the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram says Israel will be held re-

sponsible for blocking the peace process in the Middle East because of its insistence on continuing to build new settlements and resorting to military power.

Referring to EEC leaders' statement in Brussels last week on the Middle East, which condemned Israel's settlement policy as an obstacle to peace and called for self-determination for the Palestinians, Al-Ahram asserts that the logic of justice will finally be the only means of establishing peace in the Middle East.

A Qatari weekly newspaper, Al-Qatari, denounces US policy towards Israel's settlement activity and Washington's refusal to exercise any pressure to force an end to the settlement building.

Noting that the Lebanese government has accepted the latest US proposals while Israel rejected them, the paper says the situation has reached a difficult stage due to the simple fact that Israel seeks to block any effort to achieve peace in the region.

Another Qatari newspaper, Al-Raya, wonders what will happen next, after the US has shown its inability to force an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The paper goes on to say that all signs deduced from Israeli leaders' statements indicate that Israel intends to continue its occupation of Lebanon for years, and transform that country into a zone of influence of its own. All this is happening with US support, and in the absence of any effective Arab intervention that could help Lebanon overcome this predicament.

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A new American arms agreement with Israel



-Al-Bayan

Arab Economic Cooperation

THE DEADLOCK in the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations and Israel's oppressive measures in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, as well as the settlement drive there, are major topics in newspaper editorials.

The Qatari daily, Al-Arab, writes that Lebanon has rejected Israel's humiliating terms because they encroach upon its sovereignty and independence. The paper adds that this Lebanese stand places heavy responsibility on the United States, which has pledged to secure the withdrawal of Israeli troops without infringing of Lebanon's national independence.

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launched by the settlers against the defenceless Palestinian population.

"What is also clear is that the US-backed Israel is not only altering Palestine's geographical character but also slaughtering Palestinians at a time when Arabs are pleading for peace and send envoys to world capitals to demonstrate Arab peaceful intentions," the paper notes.

It concludes by urging the Arabs to defend their rights by practical means in the face of a determined Israeli bid to sabotage every peaceful intention.

The Algerian newspaper Al-Moudjahid describes President Chadli Benjedid's recent visit to Tunisia and his talks with President Bourguiba as a "triumph of realities" and a step towards the Greater Arab Maghreb.

Another paper, Al-Sha'b, writes that the friendship treaty signed by the Algerian and Tunisian leaders is a major achievement designed to defuse the time bombs planted by colonialism with the aim of separating the two brotherly people and sowing dissension among them.

Ad-Dustour newspaper welcomes the recent steps to patch up differences among the Maghreb states, which the paper describes as reflecting genuine effort to set up the Greater Maghreb. It says the Maghreb states (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia) are apparently trying to follow a line similar to the one which led to the establishment of the Gulf Co-operation Council.

"We have been observing this rapprochement between Algeria and Morocco, and we have been heartened as we see that their bloody dispute over the Western Sahara is about to end," the paper writes.

It goes on to say that in addition to

the Gulf Co-operation Council and the prospective co-operation body grouping the Maghreb states, Egypt and Sudan are moving towards integration in various fields, basing their moves on common interests and ties of kinship.

"The paper expresses the hope that similar steps will be taken in other parts of the Arab world, to put an end to all inter-Arab disputes and bring about a common basis for effective pan-Arab action.

Commenting on the European Parliament president's call on EEC leaders to urge the United States to take a firmer stand towards Israel and a more flexible and positive attitude towards the PLO, Al-Ra'i

newspaper writes that this call clearly means that US leniency with Israel, as well as America's hard-line policy towards the PLO, are basic reasons for the stumbling of the peace process in the Middle East.

"The call also means that the European parliamentarians are holding the US administration responsible and view it as the party which should change its practices if Israel is to be forced to respect the international will and accept a just and comprehensive peace," Al-Ra'i says.

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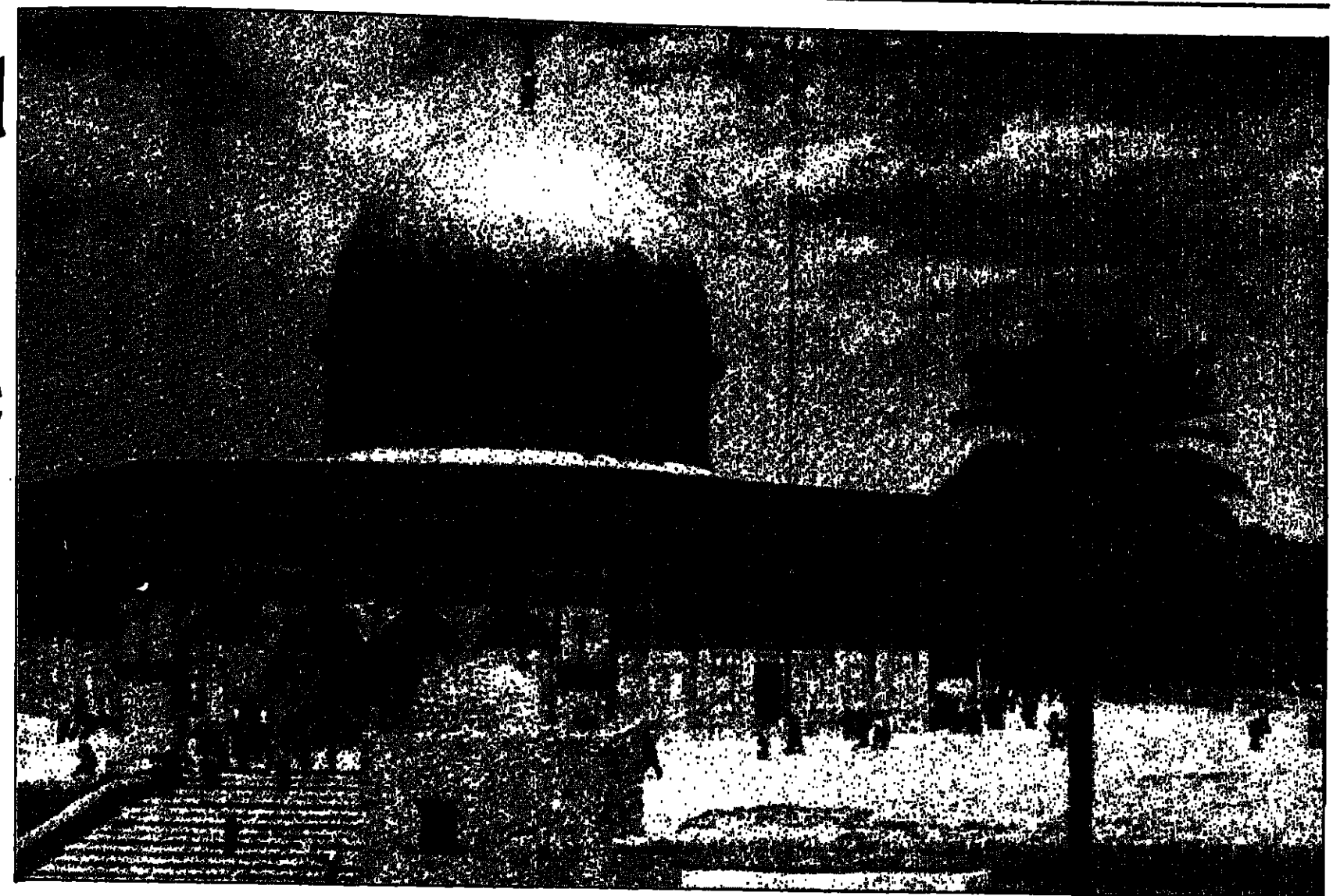
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Wednesday's observance of the Day of the Land marks an anniversary of events in the Golan 1976, when four Arab protesters were killed and 14 injured by the garrison. The victims were protesting in a widespread strike to protest against the government's confiscation of land within its own borders for military purposes. Since that day, the occupied West Bank and Golan Heights have been joined to those within Israel in observance of the occasion. Jerusalem Star spoke to prominent Palestinian and Jordanian figures.



'This is the day of unity' 'It is not a matter of peace plans' 'No moderates or militants'

By Kathy Spillman
Star Staff Writer

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — On the occasion of the Day of the Land, The Jerusalem Star spoke with Mr. Yasser Abed Rabbo, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization who issued the following statement:

"This year, the Day of the Land comes after the heroic and glorious battle fought by the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon. It also follows the great uprising witnessed in the occupied territories, through which our people emphasized their unyielding determination to adhere to their confirmed national rights, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative, and their rejection of all projects and plans aimed at harming these rights.

"The Day of the Land is the day of the unity of the Palestinian people, from Galilee to Rafah, from the West Bank and Jerusalem and including every Palestinian concentration in the diaspora.

"This unity emphasizes the crystallization of the national character of our people, our increasing cohesiveness, and the determination of more than four million Palestinians to continue the struggle in the face of all difficulties.

"On the Day of the Land, the major role of the Palestinian masses in our homeland becomes clearer. They are resisting the settlement policy, which the Zionist enemy, through its feverish activity in the West Bank and Gaza, is attempting to realize in order to annex the occupied land.

"But the determination of our people to maintain their rights and their land, their unity inside and outside the homeland, the increasing global support for their struggle form basic weapons in our current struggle against these settlement and annexation intentions.

"When we look at the dangers of the settlement campaign, we also consider that the United States bears a basic responsibility for the continuation of the Zionist enemy's plans.

"The American plans are intended to do nothing but to throw dust in the eyes, and to divert the Arabs from the basic requirements of the military, political and economic confrontation of the Israeli occupation.

"All of this has been confirmed by the resolutions of the Palestine National Council, since we consider the Fez resolutions null and void if they negate the military option, and the economic and political weapons available to the Arab Nation. Any diplomatic effort, no matter how clever, is a wasted effort if it separates these options and weapons.

The Palestinian celebration of the Day of the Land on 30 March commemorates those who were cut down by Israeli bullets on this day in 1976 while peacefully demonstrating against Israeli confiscation of Arab land for illegal Jewish settlement. The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians is in principle a struggle for the land of Palestine, says Mr. Shawkat Mahmoud, under-secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

"The celebration of the Day of the Land is a manifestation of this struggle, said Mr. Mahmoud. "It began in the late 19th century with the construction of the first Jewish settlements. From those settlements the state of Israel emerged at the expense of the Palestinian people," he said.

Now all of Palestine is occupied, including other Arab lands such as the Golan Heights of Syria. So the struggle is still going on throughout all of Palestine, not just in the West Bank and Gaza. "The Galilee, which is behind the 1967 'Green Line', is where the

demonstrations took place in 1976," said Mr. Mahmoud.

The Palestinians are obliged to protest against the occupation by any means they choose, including celebrating the Day of the Land, as long as Israel continues to occupy the West Bank, Mr. Mahmoud emphasized that "they have the right to express themselves and their will and determination to stay on their land."

He expressed Jordan's wish that there would be a freeze on settlement activity in the West Bank on the occasion of the Day of the Land, "which is the most essential step towards achieving a just peace in the area," he said.

The Day of the Land is not a matter of peace plans such as the Fez or Reagan plan, he said. The question is how to stop the creation of illegal Jewish settlements and further confiscation of Arab land. "Israel's efforts to build further settlements and fortify its military might, as well as its conquest of Lebanon, only prove that Israel is not concerned about achieving peace with her Arab neighbours. It is the only nation that doesn't define its borders."

Commenting on the events in the West Bank and expectations of the future, Mr. Mahmoud said that anything is possible, as long as Jewish extremists to settle in the West Bank.

The attempt to settle Jews in the West Bank, he said, is a violation of the rights of the Palestinian people. He said that the mosque has been found in many schools and throughout the West Bank, which were placed by families belonging to the Gush Emunim right-wing movement.

Zionist terrorist attacks have only been limited to Islamic holy places, he said. "Precious icons were stolen from the Holy Sepulchre in the past, and in the Baptist church last year," he said.

Mr. Mahmoud said that the recent violent confrontation between the Palestinians and the Israelis over the holy sites was not the first of its kind. The international community can expect that it won't be the last, he said.

MINISTER of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al-Sharif this week described the recent attempts by Israeli extremists to occupy the compound of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem as only a stage in an overall Israeli plan. This plan must be confronted as a whole he said, as there was no differentiation between the goals and purposes of Israeli "moderates" and "militants".

In an exclusive interview with Hamdan Al Haj for The Star, Mr. Sharif spoke of the measures needed to stop Israeli practices against Muslim and Christian holy places, and said the occupied Arab territories were at the point of destruction. The text of the interview follows:

Question: Do you think that the recent attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque was the work only of a small group, or the result of a broader Israeli plan?

Answer: I think that all that is happening in Israel stems from a general plan supported by, so to speak, a "general understanding" — meaning that each individual chooses his own role with the comprehensive Israeli plan.

What happened in Jerusalem confirms this theory. Militants provoke Arab residents and attack holy places, in order to create justification for the intervention of the Israeli authorities. Once the authorities intervene, they implement the demands of militants by gradual stages, but with great care and accuracy.

The same sequence has occurred in the case of the Hebron mosque. We can see that the original demands of militants are now being implemented, although there has been a two-year lag since their initiation.

Therefore it is wrong to believe that there are "moderates" and "militants" in Israel. Both sides agree on the principle, but differ on timing and methods. Therefore the plan has to be opposed as a whole, it cannot be dealt with through its various stages.

This same plan was adopted in the case of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. "Militants" played their role in creating terror among the Palestinians to get them to move out and remove any reminder of the Palestinian problem. Next it was the turn of "moderates" to improve Israel's image and deflect the wrath of the world. That was the job of the Kahane commission.

It is our duty to oppose this campaign of deception by explaining the Israeli plan in its entirety. We must not sit back and tolerate the tactical procedures which serve long.

Q: What action has Jordan taken, and what practical moves can be made, to deal with such encroachments?

A: Jordan denounced this criminal act, which was aimed at destroying and desecrating one of the major shrines of the world. Jordan has relayed its protest and condemnation to all international and Islamic concerned parties, and has supported the heroic stand of the Arabs and Muslims in defending those shrines.

This support has expressed by Jordanian official and popular bodies. We requested Arab and Islamic countries to use their influence with the super-powers and international organisations, in order to prevent Israel from proceeding with its plan against Al-Aqsa Mosque.

If this Jordanian effort did not yield immediate results, it is because of the Arab and international situation and the policy of Israel which disregards world public opinion. The continuation of these efforts, and their redoubing, will yield fruits in the long run if we understand that the salvation of the shrines will come with the liberation of the land, and an end to the Zionist occupation.

This task requires a long-term planning, because Israel's intransigence makes it impossible to reach any interim solution that can lead to a durable and equitable peace guaranteeing the rights of Palestinians.

In addition to basic solutions which aim at comprehensive liberation of the land and the shrines, there are the diplomatic and publicity moves needed to prevent a repetition of attacks against the mosque. There are two immediate issues: First, to move out the Israeli troops from the mosque compound. They entered it on grounds of checking "militants" but have remained there. Those troops must get out of the Mosque, because their presence represents a humiliation of Islamic creed. Second, the Israeli authorities should permit the local Arab authorities to maintain a stricter watch over the mosque, and to arm the Arab guards.

This reminds us of the Israeli soldier who broke into the mosque and killed one watchman before opening fire on worshippers. Had the watchman been armed, they would have prevented the catastrophe. Israel does not want to leave the Arab guards in a stronger position, but prefers to leave "militants" with a free hand in order to implement the Israeli plan gradually.

These are the immediate goals. There are other medium-term goals including the financial projects of steadfastness—mainly the reclamation of Awqaf lands, and repairs to Al-Aqsa Mosque and its adjacent buildings in order to prevent the Israelis from seizing them.

Q: What is Israel's aim in taking such measures, and how do they do it?

A: The occupied territories are now at the point of destruction under the Zionist plan. This is made apparent by the sweeping settlement movement and political, economic and terrorist pressures. We must understand that the Zionist effort is aimed at seizing all of the lands and driving out the people in order to create a vacuum for the new Jewish immigrants, in fill.

The holy shrines are subject to the same plan, because Zionism cannot tolerate Arab symbols that believe the false claims regarding the Jewish "historic right". Those religious and historical symbols in the Aqsa Mosque represent incentives for resistance, and cause cry for rescue by Arab and Islamic forces.

Among the other Zionist measures against the holy shrines is to obstruct repair operations and leave shrines to collapse, so as to provide excuses for seizing them. For example, I might cite the case of the mosque of Hassan Bey in Jaffa, which was falling apart due to old age. This situation prompted some Israeli circles to propose converting it into a tourist establishment for recreation, which contradicts the idea of worship.

When Muslims attempted to repair the mosque they asked for financial assistance from their brothers abroad. We expressed our readiness to contribute but the Israeli authorities rejected the offer, and cautioned the mosque committee against accepting outside assistance.

To start with, the Israeli authorities have put the Arabs in a bad economic situation and made it impossible for them to implement such projects. All the Israeli economic and agricultural projects are financed by Jewish communities abroad, and an equal opportunity should have been granted to Muslims had Israel had the slightest bit of good faith.

Still, despite these circumstances, the Muslim community in Jaffa was able to collect some funds to pay for minimal repairs. But the Israelis froze the fund and refused to grant permission for the resumption of work, tantamount to a slow death sentence against this Islamic shrine.

This plan has achieved its ends. Many mosques have begun to vanish in Safed, Acre and Beersheva. There is always a threat against the remaining mosques.

'Colonization is continuing savagely and inexorably'

DR HAZEM NUSEIBEH, former Jordanian permanent representative at the United Nations, said the following to say on the Day of the Land:

The Israeli seizure of four-fifths of Palestine in 1948 (substantially more than UN resolutions), was horrendous in itself. The uprooting and cannibalization which it has inflicted upon the Palestinian people, for the first time in their 6,000 years of existence on their hallowed soil, has compounded the catastrophe.

In the course of human history, occupations come and go, and the land of Palestine has been throughout the ages a victim of an inordinate share of their affliction. What is singularly unique and devastating to the Palestinian people is that the Zionist design and onslaughts against them have been brazenly aimed, not at co-existence, but at their very survival in their homeland and the devouring of their land.

This is a rarity even in ancient times, when conquerors dominated, co-existed or eventually amalgamated in harmony with the indigenous inhabitants.

Hence the significance of the commemorative "Land Day" protest, which the Palestinian Arabs who remained in Galilee and the Triangle after the establishment of the state in 1948 have been observing annually since 1976.

The stark fact is that between 1948 and 1967, the Israeli authorities had unlawfully sequestered a staggering 90 per

cent of the total land holdings of the Palestinian Arabs, who ironically are presumed to be Israeli citizens, theoretically entitled to the rule of law and the inviolability of their elemental human rights as citizens of the Israeli state.

Not satiated with that massive highway robbery, the Israeli authorities are continuing the process of even further confiscations of Palestinian lands which, inevitably, leads to near-total land starvation for the inhabitants. With a population in excess of 600,000, their destiny would become choice between abject deprivation and forcible enrollment of a land-loving people in an already bloated slum-labour market, or even, as many fanatic Zionists suggest, massive deportation. But to where? Those fascist factions could not care less.

The tragedy of those Palestinian-Israeli "citizens" is being alarmingly and breath-takingly copied and inflicted upon their brethren in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967. Up to this moment in time, the racist occupation authorities have confiscated, colonized or foreclosed between 55 and 60 per cent of the land holdings of the one-and-a-quarter million Palestinians who, as Jordanian citizens or Palestinians formerly under Egyptian trust, to the protection of the 1907 Hague Convention and of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. The process of colonization is continuing savagely and inexorably, and there is no end in sight.

There are two dimensions to this flagrant travesty: one is the habitat, motherland, home and a life worth living and the whole of the Palestinian people. The second is the human element, which is inevitably being equally endangered by an unbridled, exclusive and fanatical Jewish nationalism.

The point has already been reached where it has become difficult in the extreme to distinguish between the plight of 1948 Palestinian refugees and the plight of 1967 Palestinian refugees. The latter, being injured by both, suffering as they are from the same peril to their existence.

But beyond territorial considerations, Jordan and the whole of the Arab world and justice-loving people of the world can expect their solidarity by stopping a five-minute stoppage of work, with minutes, bell-ringing from the Non-Aligned Movement and other member states to join in the commemorative day this year, then next year, with greater vigour in their hour of need; nor should Israel be allowed to continue unchecked.

Let all peace-loving people in the commemoration of Land Day as a support for the inalienable right of every people, regardless of race or creed, to live in peace, dignity and freedom.



PEACEMAKER (for 5-8 year olds)

Expert talks on the use of drama education

By Abeer Al-Fahoum

Special to The Star

HOW CAN we help our children to understand themselves and their world?

One way, according to English drama expert David Johnston, is through their active participation in drama.

Mr. Johnston recently spent two weeks in Jordan as a guest of the Friends of Children Club. During this time he gave a series of lectures and demonstration sessions on the use of drama in education and also visited Salt, Ajloun and Irbid to give lectures to student teachers.

According to Mr. Johnston "There are two separate things, theatre for young people and drama in education."

Drama in education is a form of teaching developed only in the last twenty years. It developed after World War II when people felt the need to adapt to changing social, economic and political conditions.

In England Mr. Johnston works with a group of friends in a professional theatre company known as the Theatre Centre.

They feel their work is not primarily for children's entertainment but aims to introduce information about the world. He says they produce realistic and entertaining plays on topics of social interest.

Themes include ecology, disability, information about other cultures, questions of family relationships and social problems such as drugs and crime.

We want children to think about these issues, he says, "and we raise questions and problems, give them the chance to think."

Mr. Johnston believes that a five-year-old child can watch and act at the same time. The Theatre Centre treats children seriously; works on the principle that theatre can be exciting without having to be about fairy stories. It is realistic it can re-inforce reality and enable children to see themselves as responsible at a very early age.

About the long-term aim of drama teaching, Mr. Johnston says "It helps the student to understand himself and the world in which he lives. The drama teacher tries to set up situations within which the students can discover why people behave the way they do. The students are then helped to reflect on their own behaviour."

The Theatre Centre presents works tailored to the different age groups. For infants (five to eight years) they give stories about pollution, the future danger of dependence on machines, Eskimo help for people with disabilities and peace among nations.

With older children they try to orient them to the dangers of the atomic bomb, to problems of ecology, to repression etc. This way the children can learn to understand universal and local problems. They can also learn to understand the beautiful world which exists inside them, the world of love, emotion and feeling.

The use of drama in Jordanian schools is present is minimal and Mr. Johnston is hoping that his visit here will stimulate the interest of teachers in drama and encourage them to introduce it into their own classrooms.

At left, the poster for Peacemaker is one of the Theatre Centre's productions for young children which examines the desire for peace within us all.

Its starting point is the sentence "Build a wall. A wall will keep us apart. A wall will keep the peace."

The wall is built, the children are divided into the blues and the reds, the wall separates them and they fight. Finally they realize that it is better to destroy the wall and come together as one nation.

By means of traditional story-telling and participatory techniques everyone is drawn into the fun—but with a very serious purpose to demonstrate to young people that conflicts can be resolved by non-violent means in every aspect of life.

All you need to know about the US--just ask

By Richard L. Calkins
Special to The Star

AS A foreign student wishing to attend an American College or University, you have endured countless procedures and undergone industrious research in preparing for this important experience in your life. After much consideration you have decided to apply to an American College or University.

You have then written to those institutions that meet your educational goals, applied to take the appropriate entrance examinations (SAT, ACT, TOEFL, GRE, etc.), applied to several colleges, sent all supporting documents, and looked into the possibility of financial aid.

You have been accepted for admission at three or four of the institutions to which you apply--which one will you choose?

New trends

The question of choice is a critical one for the foreign student, the answer to this question involving more complications in light of recent trends appearing in US higher education. As US-generated student populations continue to decrease, institutions face rising costs coupled with fewer private and public funding sources and fewer students.

Increasingly, colleges and universities are looking abroad to fill the gaps created by declining student enrollment. Admissions budgets have increased in order to expand the recruitment possibilities of each institution, and admissions standards have been lowered (especially in some self-supporting private colleges) so that the institutions may meet their minimum enrollment figures and maintain their financial strength.

In selecting the appropriate institution, you must decide which institution has taken a strong interest in your welfare from the initial stage of inquiry until your arrival, settling in, and during the course of your study there. But how will you know, and what questions should you ask?

What will help you make the right decision? What questions should you ask? During the application process, you may have already received some clues. Institutions with well-organized admissions procedures for foreign students have developed special application materials—separate literature (catalogues, brochures), preliminary and special application forms, response letters geared to foreign students, and follow-up housing, financial, and immigration requirements.

Additionally, the institution will have a specially-designated admissions officer responsible for foreign admissions, with whom you will communicate.

Questions should arise quickly in your mind if the institution sends you the same forms and literature they send to their American students. If so, beware—they are ignoring your needs, right from the beginning. Especially beware of those institutions that offer "on-the-spot" admission, or otherwise admit you without going through the normal application process.

Secondly, what is the scope of information the institution has provided for you? Well-organized institutions have prepared a handbook for international students, providing general information about the institution, its regulations and services, academic policies, financial aid and services, housing, transportation, social roles, consumer information, communication, leisure, and daily living in the area.

Also, information on insurances and registration procedures should be received in advance, as well as directions to the institution and whom you should see, and where, when you arrive.

Academic adjustment

A third area of important information regards your academic adjustment to the institution. Well-organized institutions will have trained personnel experienced in interpreting your academic credentials and degree of proficiency in the English language. US institutions have varying policies regarding acceptance for advanced placement of 13th-year programmes (Baccalaureate, Abitur, International Baccalaureate, General Certificate of Education, "A" levels, etc.).

An evaluation of your credentials should be requested, and received by you before you have made a decision as to which institution to attend.

You have also completed the TOEFL or Michigan Test for English proficiency. Many institutions use these tests as an admissions criteria, prior to arrival. Normally, you will be tested after your arrival by the institution, and placed in an appropriate level of English.

Those institutions which use TOEFL and other tests for placement, rather than admissions purposes will usually designate a minimum-level achievement on the test and if attained, will place you in the normal English course, without an institutional testing procedure. It is important that you know this before choosing, as it also may affect your decision.

Student advisor

The fourth point is an extremely critical one, regarding the machinery an institution has to advise you during your course of study. Well-organized institutions will have a professional person designated as an international student advisor. This individual will normally and preferably have had experience working, living, or studying in a foreign country, speak two or more languages, a knowledge of international educational systems and is thus sympathetic to your needs.

Financial aid

Finally, the question of finances. Generally, although not always, private institutions will cost more than state-supported institutions. Frequently, however, state-supported institutions have separate, higher fee structures for foreign students.

An institution's literature should not only include the fees, but a breakdown of what the fees involve, and what additional costs will be incurred by you.

Also, the Certificate of Eligibility (I-20 or JAP-66 forms) will provide a description of financial aid offered by the institution. If you need financial aid, write to the institution well in advance for details and availability of aid. Normally, it is difficult for first-year international students to obtain financial aid or a job in the United States. Frequently, and alarmingly, some institutions will give general financial aid information as an inducement to attract you. If financial aid is available, request a written commitment from the institution before leaving home.

Above all, do not be shy or hesitant in asking these questions of an institution. Remember your investment as you make your decision—your future, your happiness, a large sum of money. You will want to make the right decision—an informed choice.

U.S. pianist at Marriott

Nothing daunted, the American Centre is making a contribution this week to our European-dominated cultural scene.

So, if you tire of the Royal Cultural Centre you can head for the Marriott Hotel on Sunday 3 April at 8.00 pm to hear American pianist William Nabore.

Mr. Nabore was born in Virginia in 1941 and began to study the piano at the age of ten. He continued his studies at the Accademia Di Santa Cecilia in Rome and also worked with Pawel Serebrjakow of the Leningrad Conservatory and with Alicia de Larrocha in Barcelona.

Since his graduation in 1963 he has given concerts throughout the world and has made several recordings.

Sunday's concert is free and tickets are available at the American Centre.



William Nabore



Diana Shamonki prefers to paint simple, honest people



A life overwhelmed by painting

By Najwa Kefay

Special to The Star

ENTERING THE house of artist Diana Hajar Shamonki is like entering a miniature museum, but a cozy, beautifully decorated one.

The walls of most of the rooms are covered with paintings, hers and those of other artists. And they are beautifully set off by rooms furnished with brass and silver antiques, Persian rugs, old pottery and antique inlaid chests.

Art has always been a part of Diana's life. Her uncle is a well-known sculptor and painter and has been a major influence. One sister is a painter and another a sculptor.

Her mother used to collect pictures of famous paintings from books and magazines and educate her children about the greatness of the art world.

Poor student

As a young girl Diana used to sketch on walls or any other available surface.

"I was bad at school," she admits, "simply because I was too busy painting and drawing and I hardly had time for anything else. Nothing other than drawing mattered to me in this world."

Diana went on to study at the Institute of Arts in Amman. Amongst her teachers were some of Jordan's best-known artists including Mohammed Durra. She also studied with the Italian artist Armando.

Generally she paints in oils, sometimes she sketches but only rarely uses water colours. The strongest influences on her style come from impressionist and expressionist art.

Love of nature

For her inspiration Diana loves to go out to the fields and the wilderness to sit with simple honest country people and to observe nature. At other times she goes to downtown Amman, especially King Talal Street, where she looks for interesting faces. She feels very much at ease painting the features of the Bedouin. She also likes to paint natural scenery and flowers, especially during the spring.

Winter is her most productive season of the year. She loves to paint when it is cold and snowy outside and she is inside in the warmth. In summer, she says, she hardly ever paints and if she does the work is never like her winter paintings, though she doesn't really understand why.

Diana's first exhibition was in 1964. Since then she has taken part in six joint exhibitions. The most recent was only this week when she had two works on show in an exhibition of work by creative women held at the Amman Training Hotel.

No repeats

She does enough work to stage an exhibition annually but says "To prepare for an exhibition is like publishing a book. It requires a lot of preparation and time." So she tends to exhibit only every two to three years.

Asked if it is possible to paint the same painting twice she says, "No, impossible." There are so many physical and human factors involved in a drawing that it is impossible for exactly the same elements to come together twice in a lifetime.

Does she think it is possible for an artist in Jordan to live from art? Diana says she feels it is easier for a woman artist, or at least for a married one. An artist tends to be more productive at certain times than at others and this can mean a very uneven income, a supporting husband makes things a lot easier.

In her own case, Diana hates to sell her paintings. She says it is like losing a part of herself. She prefers to sell them to people who really appreciate them but sometimes she refuses to sell at all.

Diana's life is overwhelmed with painting. "I dream of it, I even smell the paint in my sleep," she says. "When I feel like painting, I leave whatever I am doing, or whoever I am with and go to my easel, paints and brush."

She says she has few, but very good friends and she doesn't socialize casually because she cannot afford the time for superficial relationships when her art is so demanding.

Fortunately Diana's husband is also an art lover. He is an antique collector himself and has a deep appreciation of all forms of art. He encourages her and never complains about neglected household chores.

And it seems the love of art is destined to stay in the family. Diana's two daughters and her son also love to paint.

Artist captures village life in glowing colour

By Vanessa Batrouni

Special to The Star

YOUSSEF BADDAWI, a villager from Na'our, brought to us this week at the Alia Art Gallery, tender tableau of Jordan's village life. He is truly an artist of the people, aiming to express the lives of the villagers he is close to, externally in their daily activities and internally through his rich colours.

Colour is used as a maternal pool from which all form swells forth. It supports and at times overcomes the subject. Or the subject is left isolated in the colour landscapes in silent solitude to struggle with the vicissitudes of life, concentrating on a small task, cooking, shopping, peddling or begging. The doll-like faceless figures shimmer in and out of the desert, moving towards us or backing away from us into the vast expanse of coloured nothingness.

The studies are chunks of captured atmosphere, blending restfulness and yet a sense of hopelessness in man's position as his activity, his control, his importance is overwhelmed by the massive slabs of colour.

Thick, syrupy reds, yellows and browns are laid down emphatically with heavy brushstrokes—the rhythms of the artist at work are visibly part of the picture's composition and brushstrokes present the movement of a donkey's leg or the sweep of a background tent.

Lines are dismissed in this technique and colour hot contrasts give the glowing light in what are sun drenched vignettes, colour unblended, unqualified, uncompromised, never enclosed but living freely on the canvas's surface.

The bulk of the exhibition is taken up by these "village" studies but there is a change of tempo and atmosphere in his "Agaba" pictures. They are lighter and more lyrical, colours become sharper and less mellow, blue is introduced vibrant and sparkling and atmospheric conditions take control with ruffled skies and seas.

Figures are abandoned in favour of bobbing

ersions which are not as successful as the village souk series.

In one he lays, aside his brush for the knife, creating a roughly textured surface that does not really lend itself to the composition, there are some abstracts where colour is considered in its own right and in his latest painting the Storm, he loses control altogether of his colour structures. Here the paint is splashed and splattered and allowed to run and generally left to its own devices. It serves its purpose in describing a storm but is not original.

More individual in style, stronger and attractive are the humanist excursions into the village where the basic life is reflected in basic colours and the energy to survive is reflected in the energy of the working of the canvas.

Ornament and detail are omitted and would indeed seem trivial against these powerful and barren deserts the people live so close to... The people exist barely in this sonorous simplicity but they do not command.

Youssef Baddawi is a young painter graduated from the Fine Arts Institute of Amman. He says he was influenced by the paintings of Rembrandt in his earlier years and maybe it is this influence that drew him away from colder intellectual pursuits that looks selfishly at the mechanics of art to look again at what is around him.

Unable to take the place of the people he paints or to shoulder their problems, he exorcises the misery through paint, like an actor with a palette rather than a script. His altruism combined with his love almost worship of colour and his ability to manipulate its powerful properties is what makes his work well worth viewing and promises much for the future.



Youssef Baddawi

boats, umbrellas and the play of light and the play of light on the sea, everything seems to be more excited and hopeful.

In general, Baddawi's technique of colour and a loose brushstroke remains consistent but he also includes in the exhibition a few experimental div-



All Things Considered Joyce Abu Jassar

Do you or don't you?

OBVIOUSLY YOU do -- read, of course -- or you wouldn't be holding the Jerusalem Star right now, would you?

Reading has gone through various ups and downs in recent history. There were people who predicted that reading and its necessary companion, the book, would become passe as television proliferated, but it didn't.

Now video is occupying a great deal of everyone's time but I still doubt that the habit of reading will go by the way. There are more books being published and purchased now than ever before in a wide variety of categories.

But some people have the habit in varying degrees. "What I Read books," a university graduate laughed when I asked, "Oh, no. I finished with school a long time ago." It wasn't necessary for this person to continue reading for life, so the habit was dropped.

Then there are those who read to keep up with developments in their occupational fields and those who read to escape for an hour or two into an imaginary world. And there is the final classification -- the compulsive. This is where yours truly fits into the scheme of things.

When I see a new magazine on the coffee table, it pulls me like a magnet, like the eye of a whirlpool sucking irresistibly in. I pick it up and open it. The rest of the room becomes a blank. People talk but I don't hear. I read the articles, picture captions, the adverts, where to send your change of address, the page with the editors names and all staff who did the artwork, even where magazine was actually printed.

Books lure me. I was caught in the grip of "Jaws" for 3 days. Science fiction takes me on long journeys into other spaces, times and dimensions. But it doesn't stop there.

There are labels on clothes -- Made in Taiwan, Wash by hand in warm water -- and on cans. I always notice which can of sardines has the hot peppers in it. And Jars -- JUMPY PEANUT BUTTER CONTAINS... The list is so long that I wonder just how many actual peanuts got into that individual wide-mouthed container.

Reading has informed me of the little red frog that lives deep in the Amazon jungle, the metre-long tube worms at the bottom of the ocean and of the very astute doctor in a remote area who found patients coming into his headquarters with a slowly progressing nerve disease that started with paralysis in the legs.

He researched diligently but could not find any description of a like ailment in his medical tomes. Aha! He had chanced upon an as yet undiscovered disease. This meant that if he could record all aspects of it to verify that it had not been previously recorded the scientific community would reward him by naming the disease after him -- immortality!

Doctor worked until he had isolated the organism and then tried to grow it in culture. But it would only survive in human tissue without any other host between. How was it being transmitted from one person to another? He began to suspect. He questioned discreetly and deduced that his charges were practicing cannibals.

Right about then he must have wished that he was back home reading a book.

When divorce can be good for you

A NEW and surprising profile of work, love, stress and marriage in America emerges from a National Science Foundation survey of 300 women. It is published under the title *Lifeprints*.

Quite a number of myths about women are exploded, blown apart under the impact of these major findings.

• **THE FEMALE** midlife crisis may be a fiction. Women in their 50s are finding that feelings of well-being have little to do with age. Unlike men, who anguish at the thought of time running out and brood over their mortality, women in general are not plagued by such anxieties.

• **WOMEN** are less alike than they

used to be. Going back to work at age 40 after 20 years as a housewife, a woman must wrestle with challenges entirely different from those confronting a single woman of the same age who is fighting for promotion in one of the competitive professions. The "age and stage" method of predicting a woman's behaviour is collapsing. Men, however, are more homogeneous.

• **HARD**, paid work improves a woman's mental health. It provides self-esteem, meaning and a sense of mastery. Work can act as a buffer against stress and an escape from tension. It makes it easier, not harder for married women to cope with a home and family, because they no longer feel

obliged to do unnecessary house chores they never liked in the place.

Working mothers are actually building some leisure time into their lives for the first time.

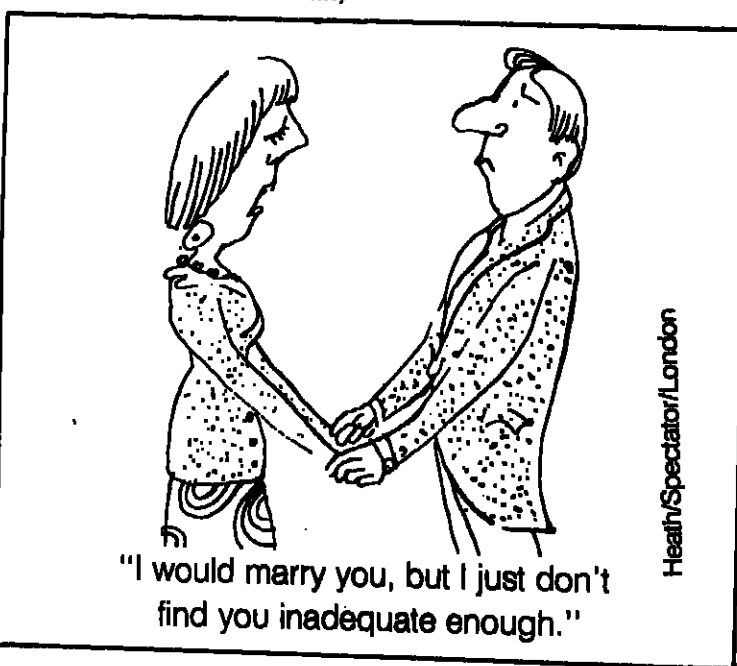
• **MOST** women thrive on multiple roles. Those who score highest on indices of well-being in the study are married women with children. At the same time, they feel least depressed by life's ups and downs. But they also as much enjoyment from home life as from career. Women found a sense of control over their lives with those with fewest roles.

• **DIVORCE** can be good for women. It gives them a sense of mastery and greater competence. When asked how divorce affected their lives, a surprising 95 per cent said it had good effects on their career and education, and 80 per cent called it a turning point in their direction.

Men tend to be damaged by divorce. Often repeating the same mistakes, marring a wrong and much younger partner the second time. But a large majority of divorced women are "re-bivalent, even negative," about re-marrying.

In fact, it often takes a divorcee to lead a woman to the surprising discovery that she can live without a man. When some young, never-married women at Columbia University were asked to invent stories in which a woman was the central character, one out of 12 was able to do so. These concocted fantasies in which a woman was loved or rescued by a man, the hero of their existence.

(London Express Service)



When to train

My neighbour's baby is potty trained at the age of 16 months but my baby is the same age and I haven't been able to train him yet. Am I doing something wrong?

It isn't the neighbour's baby that is trained in the potty. She is probably checking her watch and then rushing the child off to the potty every 20 or 30 minutes in an effort to maintain dryness. The next time you go for a visit, notice how many times she glances at her wrist or the clock hanging on the wall.

A baby has no control over its bladder until it begins to walk and then has very little more until he or she gains real co-ordination in walking, usually closer to the age of two years.

It is unfortunate that mothers are

pressured to compete in this toilet training contest because it often results in tension and irritability between mother and child just to impress others.

And if she is doing this to free herself from laundry problems there are often soiled training pants to deal with that amount to just as much washing as diapers or nappies. Better to wait until your child is more mature.

By the time the child is two years old he or she is capable of more control. Also the two year old is just feeling the urge for independence, looking for ways to prove that he or she is 'big' and likes to do things alone. By introducing toilet training at this time you give the child a chance to shed another babyish trait in exchange for a habit that is more grown-up. You will get more active cooperation in your efforts.

Health

A small plastic potty on the bathroom floor is sufficient. Leave the door of the bathroom open so baby doesn't have to cope with working the door knob when he or she is in a hurry and don't scold for accidents. But if the child has drunk a large quantity of liquid more than a half hour before a gentle hint or reminder will probably be enough.

There might be an occasional accident so leave a supply of freshly laundered training pants where the child can get them easily and change the damp pair for dry ones. None of us really likes to admit to mistakes, so even the small child, until he is ready to.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

Stuffed tomatoes with meat

Ingredients

- 12 medium tomatoes
- salt and pepper
- 1/2 cup chopped parsley
- 1 teaspoon oregano
- 1 teaspoon mixed herbs
- 3 onions, grated
- 1 clove garlic, chopped
- 1/2 kilo minced meat
- 1 cup grated zucchini (cousa)
- 1 cup rice
- 1/2 cup pine nuts
- 1 cup white wine
- 1 cup water
- 6 tablespoons olive oil

Method

- Cut tops off tomatoes and reserve.
- Scoop pulp from tomatoes, chop and reserve.
- Place tomato shells in baking dish and sprinkle with salt, pepper, parsley, oregano and herbs.
- Lightly saute onions, garlic and beef.
- Add zucchini, rice, pine nuts, 1 cup of reserved tomato pulp and 1/2 cup wine.
- Simmer 30 minutes.
- Spoon into tomato shells and cap.
- Combine remaining tomato pulp with water, olive oil and 1/2 cup wine.
- Pour over tomatoes.
- Bake for thirty five minutes at 350°.

Chef's corner

Gourmet's delight

A Roast duck in orange sauce with almond potatoes was the plat du jour at a Tuesday luncheon held in honour of the ladies and gentlemen who graduated from the Marriott Hotel cooking class. The class was taught by Gunter Kilian, executive chef of the Marriott Hotel's kitchen.

Princess Majida and Mrs. Nazli Al-Husseini Society for the Physically Handicapped representative Mrs. Naji Kassar presented the certificates to the graduates of the course. Half of the proceeds gathered from the cost of attending the cooking class will go to the Al-Husseini Society.

The 26 ladies and solitary gentleman, Mr. Yatchi Brightman, attending the culinary course learned how to prepare a very rich, gourmet meal of appetizer, duck with orange sauce, almond potatoes, three vegetable purées and fruit savarin for dessert.

The Marriott's pastry chef, Mr. Mohammed Abu Tayel, showed his enthusiastic students the art of making cakes and other interesting shapes from pastry in the last session of the course.

• Art and culture through the eyes of Arab women were featured at a three-day exhibition sponsored by the Arab Women Graduates Club this week. The exhibition, organized by the club's president, Dr. Marwya Bakri, was officially opened by Her Highness Princess Basma on Saturday at the Amman Training Hotel.

The focus of the exhibition was on paintings, sculpture and murals, all representing various aspects of women's contributions to Arab culture. They included Eleonora Bili-basi's colourful tempera paintings of Jordanian and Palestinian costumes and Munira Touqan's eerie "Lady of Jerusalem", done in shades of black and greys. The display also included publications of all sorts by Arab women on such diverse topics as poetry, children's tales and feminism.

An opening speech was given by Minister of Social Affairs Mrs. In'am Al-Mufti and lectures on the role of women and the realities facing them in the Arab world were presented by Salwa Al-Tajer, Samia Zarou and Huda Salah. One lecture of particular interest was given by a man, Mr. Khalid Mahadin who suggested that women excel men in their artistic outlook.

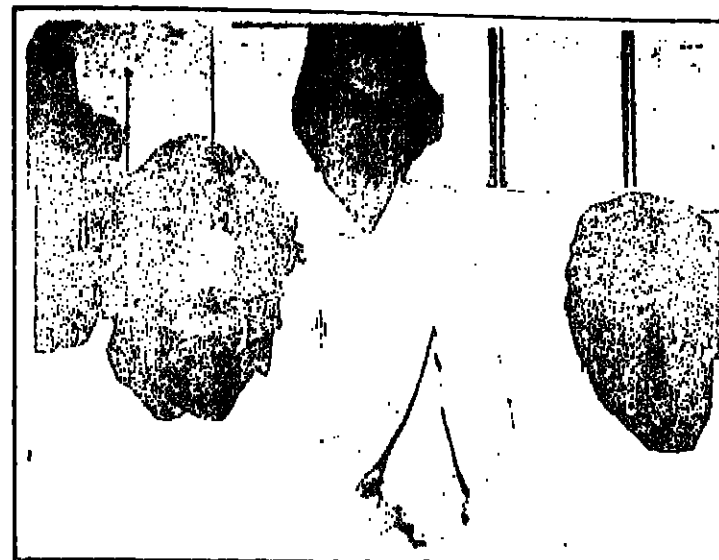
Among the many personalities attending the opening were Pakistani Ambassador Ehsan Rashid Mr. and Mrs. Domingo from UNDP, poet Zuleikha Abu Rishah and Dr. and Mrs. Selim Haddad, from the University of Jordan and CNRWA, respectively.

• Another artist whose work is in the public eye this week is Iyad Nasir who has an exhibition at the Amra Hotel.

The exhibition is being held under the patronage of Princess Wajdan Ali and was opened last Saturday.

The opening drew quite a collection of fellow artists including Samia Zarou and Nahla Siyadi and ceramists Najma Annab who was there with her mother Jean.

Turkish ambassador Mr. Resat Arim and Mrs. Arim, Italian Ambassador Marquise Fabrizio Rossi Longhi and Mrs. Marina Vlets, wife of the U.S. Ambassador to Jordan were also present.



Marriott Hotel executive chef Gunter Kilian (right) with two of his assistants Paul Downing (left) and Peter Bakker (centre)

Calendar

EEC Festival

The Young Soloists of the European Philharmonic Orchestra.
Tuesday 29, Wednesday 30 and Thursday 31 March and Friday 1 April
Irish Tenor Frank Patterson
Saturday 2 April and Sunday 3 April
Langenhagen Symphonie Brass Orchestra
Monday 4, Tuesday 5 and Wednesday 6 April
All concerts at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8.00 pm
Magnum Carta
Wednesday 6 April and Thursday 7 April at the Palace of Culture, Sports City at 7.30 pm

Concert

The American Centre presents a concert by pianist William Nuhore
Sunday, 3 April at 8.00 pm at the Amman Marriott Hotel

Films

The Centre Audiolvisuel Regional presents a series of film starring Jean Gabin
"L'Age Ingrat" Monday 4 April at 8.30 pm
"La Horse" Tuesday 5 April at 8.30 pm
"Deux Hommes dans la Ville" Wednesday 6 April at 8.30 pm

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A road map indicating the location of Al Mamoura Aquarium

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Shmeisani - near Shamleh School
Tel. 665339, Amman - Jordan

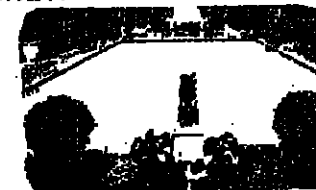
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on the air

855 KHz (AM), 99 MHz (FM Stereo) & 9.560 MHz (SW)

07:00-12:00 Morning Show (ex Friday)
(News at 07:30, 10:00)
12:00-12:05 News Summary
12:05-14:00 Pop Session (ex Friday)
(News Summary at 13:00)
14:00-14:10 News Bulletin
14:10-14:30 Instrumental (ex Friday)
14:30-15:00

Thursday Country Music
Saturday Picnic Time
Sunday Science Report
Monday Over a Cup of Tea
Tuesday In Concert
Wednesday Now Music
15:00-16:00 Concert Hour
16:00-16:05 News Summary
16:05-16:30 News Summary
16:30-17:00 Instrumentals
17:00-18:00 Old Favourites

Thursday Special Feature,
Pop Session
Friday Picnic Time, Pop
Session
Saturday Jordan Weekly
Special Feature
Sunday Listener's Choice
Monday First Spin
Tuesday Science Report, Pop
Session
Wednesday Talking Points,
Pop Session

18:00-18:05 News Summary
18:05-19:00

Thursday Great Books of Islam
(30 minutes)
Friday Melody Time (30 minutes)
Saturday Top Twenty
(30 minutes)
Sunday Great Books of Islam
(30 minutes)
Monday Jazz Hour
(30 minutes)
Tuesday Sports Round-up
(30 minutes)
Wednesday Animal Vegetable or Mineral
(30 minutes)
Thursday Top Twenty
(30 minutes)
Friday Over a Cup of Tea
(30 minutes)
Saturday Arabian Music (30 minutes)

19:00-19:30 News desk
19:30-20:00 Date with a Star
(ex Friday and Saturday)
20:00-24:00 Evening Show
(ex Friday and Saturday)
23:58-24:00 News Summary at 12:00, 21:55 and 23:00
News Headlines and sign off

Friday

18:00-18:05 News Summary
18:05-18:10 Jordan Weekly Music
18:10-18:15 Jordan Weekly Music
18:15-18:20 Jordan Weekly Music
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Saturday

18:00-18:05 News Summary
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23:55-24:00 Jordan Weekly Music

Channel 6: Foreign programme

Programming on Jordan Television is subject to change without notice.

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WED
6:00	Bouba	The Chisholms	Le Journal	Variety show	Telefilm (Part II)	Documentaire
7:00			L'Esprit de Famille		Cuisine Musicale	
News in French						
7:20	Documentaire	Aujourd'hui en France	Formoscope	Variety show	Magazine Sportif	Danse
7:30	Jelone		Danse			Aujourd'hui en France
News in Hebrew						
7:45	Technology	Solar Research	Tips on Health	Insight	Dances of the World	Chemistry experiments
8:00						Women Around the World
News in Arabic						
8:30	Private Benjamin	Tales of the Unexpected	Miss Jones and Son	Focus	The Other Art	Barney Miller
9:00	Eight is Enough	100 Great Paintings	Documentary	Best Seller: Inside the Third Reich	100 Great Paintings	Movie of the Week
9:30		Film	Saturday Variety Show		Documentary	Marco Polo
10:00						
NEWS AT TEN (English)						
10:15	Feature film	Falcon Crest	Feature film	Music in Time	The Agatha Christie Hour	Dallas
11:10						Play of the Week
Arabic news summary						
	Film (cont.)		Film (cont.)			

1260 KHz

0600-0800 The Breakfast Show

1700 News Roundup (ex Sat: This Week; Sun: News, Topical Reports New Horizons); 1730 VOA magazine Show (ex Sat: Press Conference USA; Sun: Issues in the news); 1800 Special English News; 1810 Special English Science & Technology Report (ex Sat & Sun Words and their Stories); 1815 Special English features; 1830 Music (ex Sat: New York, New York); 1900 News Roundup (ex Sat: Weekend; Sun: New Products USA, Critic's Choice, Studio One); 2000-2100 same as 1800-1900; 2100-2200 same as 1700-1800; 2215 Music USA Jazz (ex Sun: Concert Hall); 2300 VOA World Report (ex Sat: Weekend; Sun: News & New Products USA, Critic's Choice, Studio One)

1413 KHz, 1323 KHz, 720 KHz, 702 KHz, 639 KHz

World news: Daily at 05:00, 07:00, 09:00, 10:00, 11:00, 13:00, 15:00, 18:00, 19:00, 20:00, 22:00, 24:00, 01:00

NEWSDESK: Daily at 06:00, 08:00
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS: Mon to Fri at 07:00, 09:00, 15:00, 22:00
RADIO NEWSREEL: Daily at 14:00 (ex Sun), 17:00, 20:15
NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN: Daily at 05:00, 13:00, 20:00, also Sat and Sun at 09:00
FINANCIAL NEWS: Mon to Fri at 24:30, repeated Tue to Sat at 06:45, 11:30
STOCK MARKET REPORT: Mon to Fri at 21:30

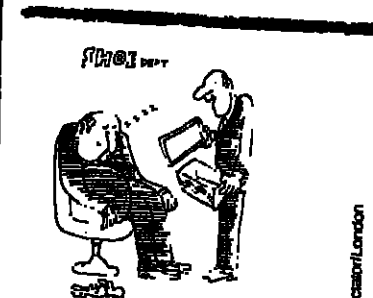
SOLUTIONS

Chess

1 B x Kt. P x B. 2 Q-K5. R-KK1. 3 R-K1 wins a piece and the game. For if 3... K-B2: 4 Q x B ch. Qx: 5 RQ KXR: 6 B-B4 ch and 7 BNR

Target

Aver gave give given grave
graven naive nave quaver QV
ERING quiver raven ravin r-
vine raving raving rivage rive
riven vague vain vain vine vine
vein vine vine vine



'Are they casual enough for you, sir?'

Crossword

CRYPTIC SOLUTION

ACROSS—9, In action, 11. Modest, 12, Spouse, 13, W-
nu-1, 13, Ex-pense, 14, Lash, 15,
Pre-caution, 17, Am-bag, 18,
Rough-t, 19, 100-8, 21, 01,
Inched, 24, Buried in, 25, 26,
27, Band-it, 28, end (rev), 30,
Preamble, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
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EASY SOLUTION

ACROSS—9, Polluted, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288,

